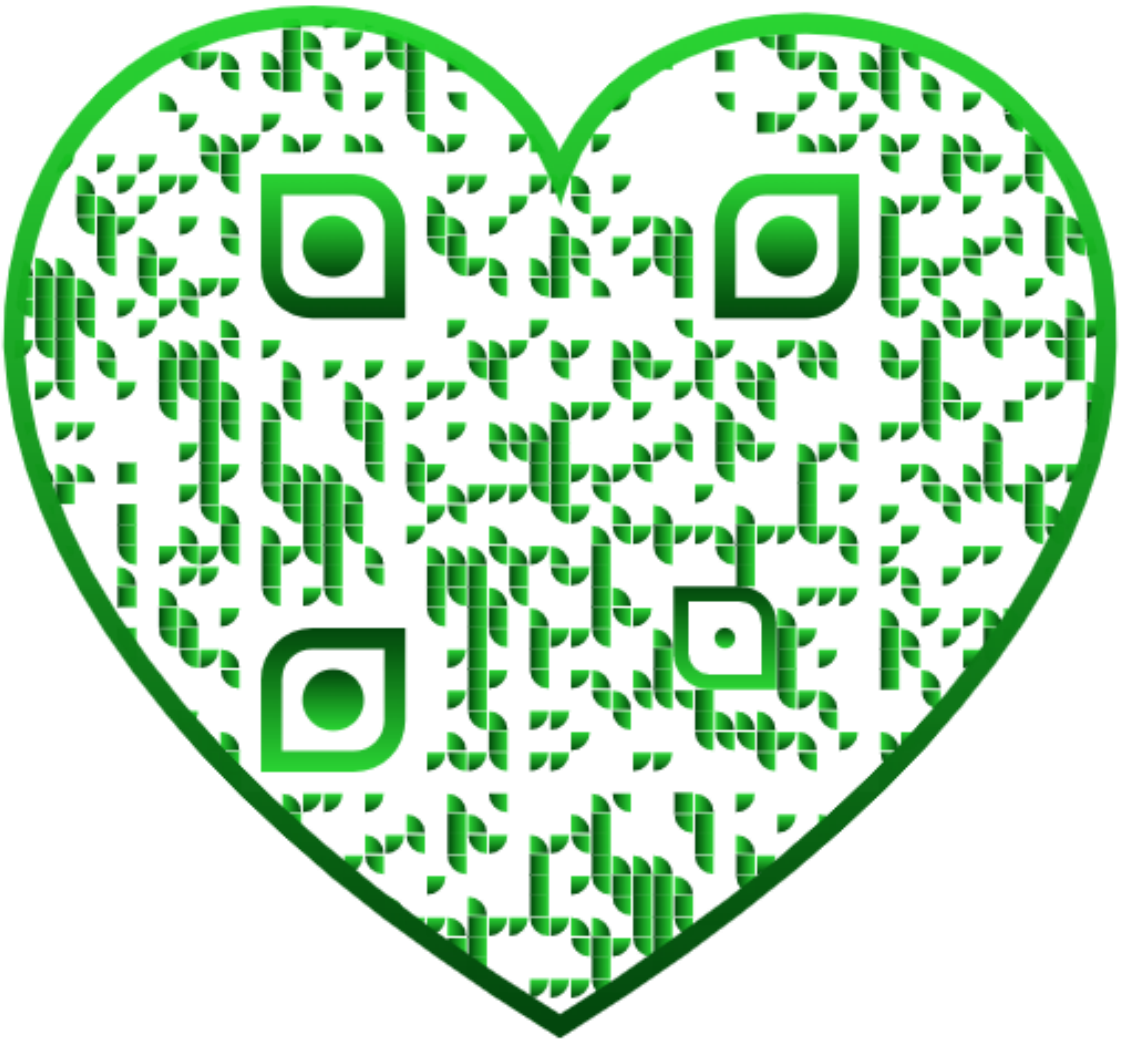
نماذج

نماذج مارة

Microbiology

الممسوحة ضوئيا بـ CamScanner



6) The following diseases are Systemic Mycoses EXCEPT:
   a) Coccidioidomycosis and Histoplasmosis.
   b) Blastomycosis and Aspergillosis.
   c) Ringworm – disease.
   d) All of the above.

7) Oseltamavir and Zanamivir is anti-viral drugs that:
   a) Block viral release.
   b) Inhibit viral assembly.
   c) Inhibit viral protein synthesis.
   d) Inhibit viral attachment to cells/Penetration.

8) Risk factors for Opportunistic mycoses are:
   a) Advanced age and malnutrition.
   b) Diabetic individuals.
   c) Immunocompromised people.
   d) All of the above.

9) Fungal disease, athlete's foot, is caused by:
   a) *Tinea manum.*
   b) *T.corporis.*
   c) *T.capitis*
   d) *T.pedis.*

10) Pityriasis versicolor is a chronic mild superficial fungal infection of the stratum corneum caused by:
   a) *Malassezia complex.*
   b) *Dermatophytes.*
   c) *Coccidioides immitis.*
   d) *Pneumocystis carinii.*

11) The following drug is used for Dermatophytosis only is:
   a) Amphotericin B.
   b) Griseofulvin.
   c) Flucytosine.
   d) Fluconazole.

12) The usual site of entry of fungi causing systemic mycoses is:
   a) Respiratory tract.
   b) Gastrointestinal tract.
   c) Urogenital tract.
   d) All of the above.

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6) **Advantages of the oral normal flora are:**

a) Contribute to immunity
b) Exert microbial antagonism against nonindigenous species
c) Inducing low levels of circulating and secretory antibodies
d) All of the above

7) **The action of one anti-microbial drug that enhances the activity of another is called:**

a) Antagonism b) Synergism c) Resistance d) Mutualism.

8) **Antisepsis & Antiseptic agents are:**

a) Chemical agents used on skin or living tissues
b) Chemical agents used on non- living tissues
c) Chemical agents used as a topic and systemic disinfectant.
d) All of the above

9) **Chest radiograph of a patient showing a widened mediastinum that is characteristic of:** TB infection

a) Pulmonary anthrax.
b) T.B. infection.
c) Labor pneumonia.
d) Botulism.

10) **Lockjaw / Stiffness of jaw is caused by:**

a) *Clostridium tetani*
b) *Clostridium botulinum*
c) *B anthracis*
d) *Clostridium perfringens*

11) **Selective Toxicity of anti-microbial drugs is:**

a) Cause greater harm to microorganisms than to host
b) Activity of one drug interferes with the action of another.
c) The range of microorganisms they kill or inhibit.
d) None the above.

2) **Physical methods of Sterilization are:**

a) Dry and moist heat.
b) Filtration and radiation only.
c) Oxidizing and Alkylating agents.
d) All of the above.

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University
Medicine & Health Sciences
Dental Medicine
ester 2015/2016

2015/2016

8) Selective Toxicity of anti-microbial drugs is:
a) Cause greater harm to microorganisms than to host.
b) Activity of one drug interferes with the action of another.
c) The range of microorganisms they kill or inhibit.
d) None the above.

9) Addition or deletion of one or more bases in the DNA is called:
a) Frame shift mutation b) Point mutation c) Silent mutation

10) The most important bacterial factor in the formation of tooth caries is:
a) The formation of hemolysins
b) The formation of lactic acid
c) The formation of lipopolysaccharides
d) The formation of capsule

11) Transposons are characterized by:
a) Transfer of drug resistance,
b) Transfer from chromosome to a plasmid and vice versa.
c) Transfer from one chromosome site to another.
d) All of the above.

12) Environmental factors affecting growth of bacteria:
a) Nutrients and Temperature.
b) PH and Oxygen Requirements.
c) Osmotic pressure.
d) All the above.

13) Mechanism of action for β-lactam antibiotics :
a) Inhibits peptidoglycan synthesis at the final stages of assembly.
b) Bind to 30 S subunit blocking attachment of t RNA.
c) Binds to membrane of G- negative bacteria and alters permeability.

14) The mechanism of action for Macrolides (antibiotics) is:
a) Bind to 30S subunit; blocks initiation of translation.
b) Bind to 30 S subunit blocking attachment of t RNA.
c) Bind 50 S subunit and prevents continuation of protein synthesis.
d) All the above.

15) Bactericidal antibiotic is:
a) Kill bacteria and reversibly inhibit growth of microorganisms.
b) Suitable when host defenses are potentially effective.
c) Suitable when host defenses are ineffective.
d) All the above.

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الممسوحة ضوئيا بـ CamScanner

⑰ The bacterial species that predominantly adheres and forms a biofilm on the surface of the salivary [illegible]
- S. Pneumoniae
- S. agalactiae
- S. mutans
- S. epidermidis

⑱ physical methods of sterilization are
- Dry and moist heat.
- filtration and radiation only.
- oxidizing and alkylating agents.
- all of the above

⑲ Responsible for causing more than 80% of all Community acquired UTIs
Escherichia Coli or Staph saprophyticus

⑳ The most common cause of typhoid fever is the following bacteria
Salmonella. typhi.

㉑ Bacteria can acquire antibiotic gene resistance by:
- Transformation
- Transposone
- Conjugation
- all of the above

㉒ The mode of gene transfer in which naked DNA is taken up is called?
- Conjugation
- transformation
- Transduction

㉓ Bacterial Endospores (spores) is most common in:
- G+
- G-
- Non the above
- all of the above

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1) An 8-year-old boy develops a circular dry, scaly, and pruritic lesion on his leg. What is the diagnostic significance of observing branching, septate, non-pigmented hyphae in a potassium hydroxide-calcofluor white preparation of a scraping from this skin lesion?

a) Chromomycosis
b) Dermatophytosis.
c) Phaeohyphomycosis
d) Sporotrichosis

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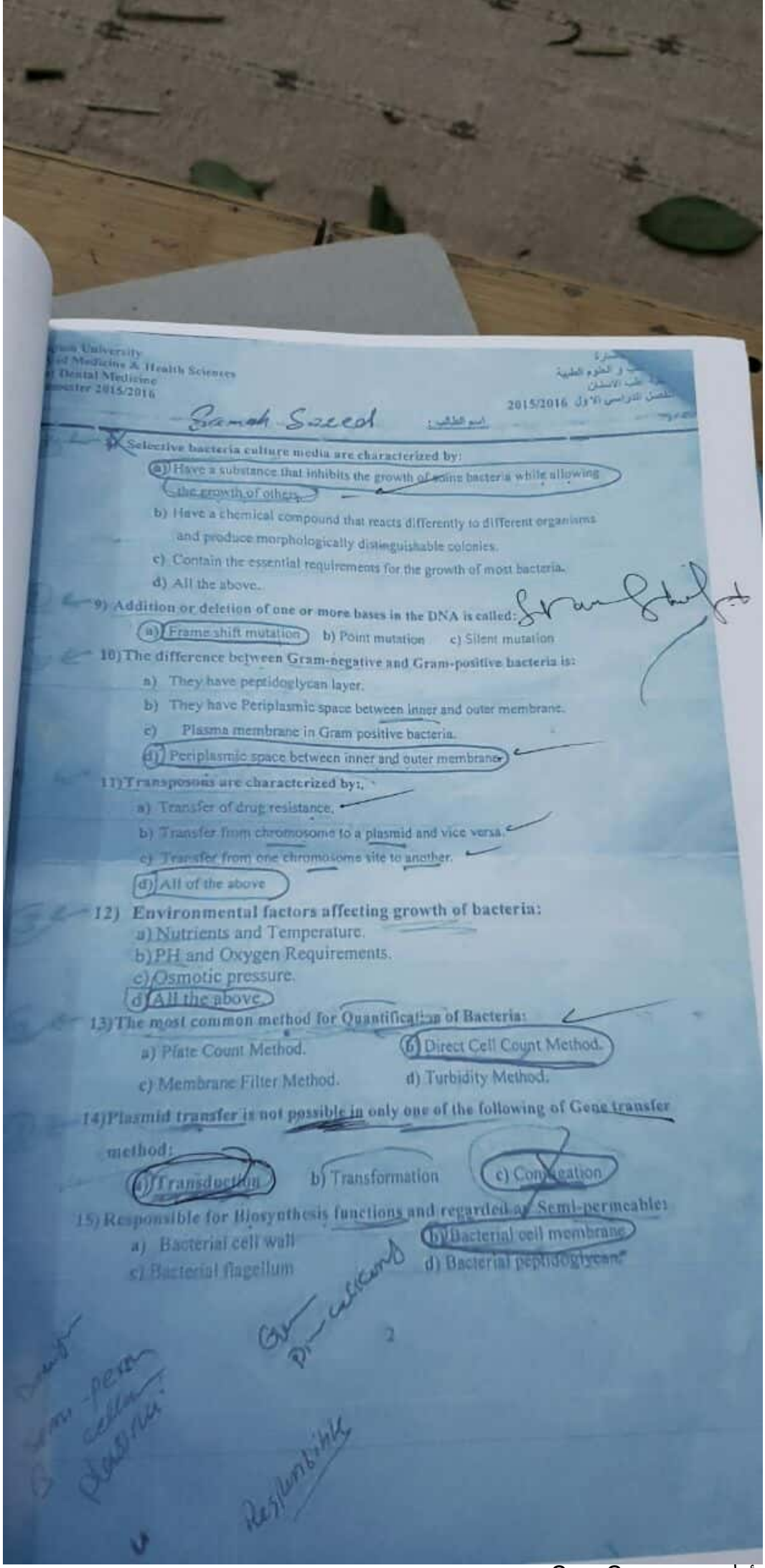

University
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Dental Medicine
mester 2015/2016

2015/2016 الفصل الدراسي الأول

Samah Saeed اسم الطالب:

8) Selective bacteria culture media are characterized by:
a) Have a substance that inhibits the growth of some bacteria while allowing the growth of others.
b) Have a chemical compound that reacts differently to different organisms and produce morphologically distinguishable colonies.
c) Contain the essential requirements for the growth of most bacteria.
d) All the above.

9) Addition or deletion of one or more bases in the DNA is called:
a) Frame shift mutation b) Point mutation c) Silent mutation

10) The difference between Gram-negative and Gram-positive bacteria is:
a) They have peptidoglycan layer.
b) They have Periplasmic space between inner and outer membrane.
c) Plasma membrane in Gram positive bacteria.
d) Periplasmic space between inner and outer membrane

11) Transposons are characterized by:
a) Transfer of drug resistance.
b) Transfer from chromosome to a plasmid and vice versa.
c) Transfer from one chromosome site to another.
d) All of the above

12) Environmental factors affecting growth of bacteria:
a) Nutrients and Temperature.
b) PH and Oxygen Requirements.
c) Osmotic pressure.
d) All the above.

13) The most common method for Quantification of Bacteria:
a) Plate Count Method. b) Direct Cell Count Method.
c) Membrane Filter Method. d) Turbidity Method.

14) Plasmid transfer is not possible in only one of the following of Gene transfer method:
a) Transduction b) Transformation c) Conjugation

15) Responsible for Biosynthesis functions and regarded as Semi-permeable:
a) Bacterial cell wall b) Bacterial cell membrane
c) Bacterial flagellum d) Bacterial peptidoglycan

الممسوحة ضوئيا بـ CamScanner

University
Medicine & Health Sciences
Medicine
2015/2016

اسم الطالب: 2015/2016

6) Oseltamavir and Zanamivir is anti-viral drugs that:
a) Block viral release.
b) Inhibit viral assembly.
c) Inhibit viral protein synthesis.
d) Inhibit viral attachment to cells/Penetration.

7) Pseudoviruses are:
a) Viruses without N.A but have capsid.
b) Have the Nucleic acid of the host.
c) Unable to replicate but can be infectious.
d) All the above.

8) Oral Herpes - Cold sores is caused by
a) HSV-1
b) HSV-2
c) HSV-8
d) HSV-7.

9) The drug of choice for treatment of Oral Herpes is :
a) Acyclovir
b) Amantadine
c) Indiavir.
d) All of the above.

10) Infectious mononucleosis is caused by:
a) Epstein-Barr virus.
b) herpes zoster (shingles).
c) B19 virus.
d) HSV-2.

27/30

الممسوحة ضوئيا بـ CamScanner

...n University
...f Medicine & Health Sciences
Dental Medicine
...ester 2015/2016

2015/2016

اسم الطالب : Eamani Saeed

Q3) Match the following item from column (A) with their respective characteristic statement from Column (B): (20 marks)

A	B
1) *Neisseria spp*	5) 1) Bacterial Endotoxin.
2) Bacterial Growth	4) 2) Extra-chromosomal DNA.
3) Selective & differential media	3) 3) Sabouraud's Dextrose Broth / Agar.
4) Bacterial Plasmid	4) Mannitol Salt Agar.
5) Lipopolysaccharide (LPS)	2) 5) an increase in all the cell components.
	1) 6) Capnophilic microorganism that requires high CO2 levels to grow.

GOOD LUCK FOR ALL
(Dr/ AbdulBasit Al-Ghoury)
Assistant Professor

الممسوحة ضوئيا بـ CamScanner

16) The cell wall of bacteria

a) Determinate the staining properties according to Gram and contains antigens which can be used in the diagnostics.
b) Is the surface component of all bacteria.
c) Contains peptidoglycan always resistant to lysozyme.
d) In G+ bacteria contains lipopolysaccharide.

17) Which of the following components is present in gram negative bacteria but not in gram positive bacteria?

a) Peptidoglycan
b) Lipid A
c) Capsule
d) Flagella

18) Which of the following immunoglobulin classes is responsible for eliciting allergic reactions (Type I hypersensitivities):

a). IgG b) IgM c) IgA d) IgE

19) The form of genetic exchange in which donor DNA is introduced to the recipient by a bacterial virus is

a) Transformation
b) Conjugation
c) Transfection
d) Transduction

20) During sterilization:

a) All bacteria except the nonpathogenic must be inactivated.
b) All microorganisms including their spores must be inactivated.
c) Sterilization is obtained by boiling.
d) Prions are inactivated by pasteurization.

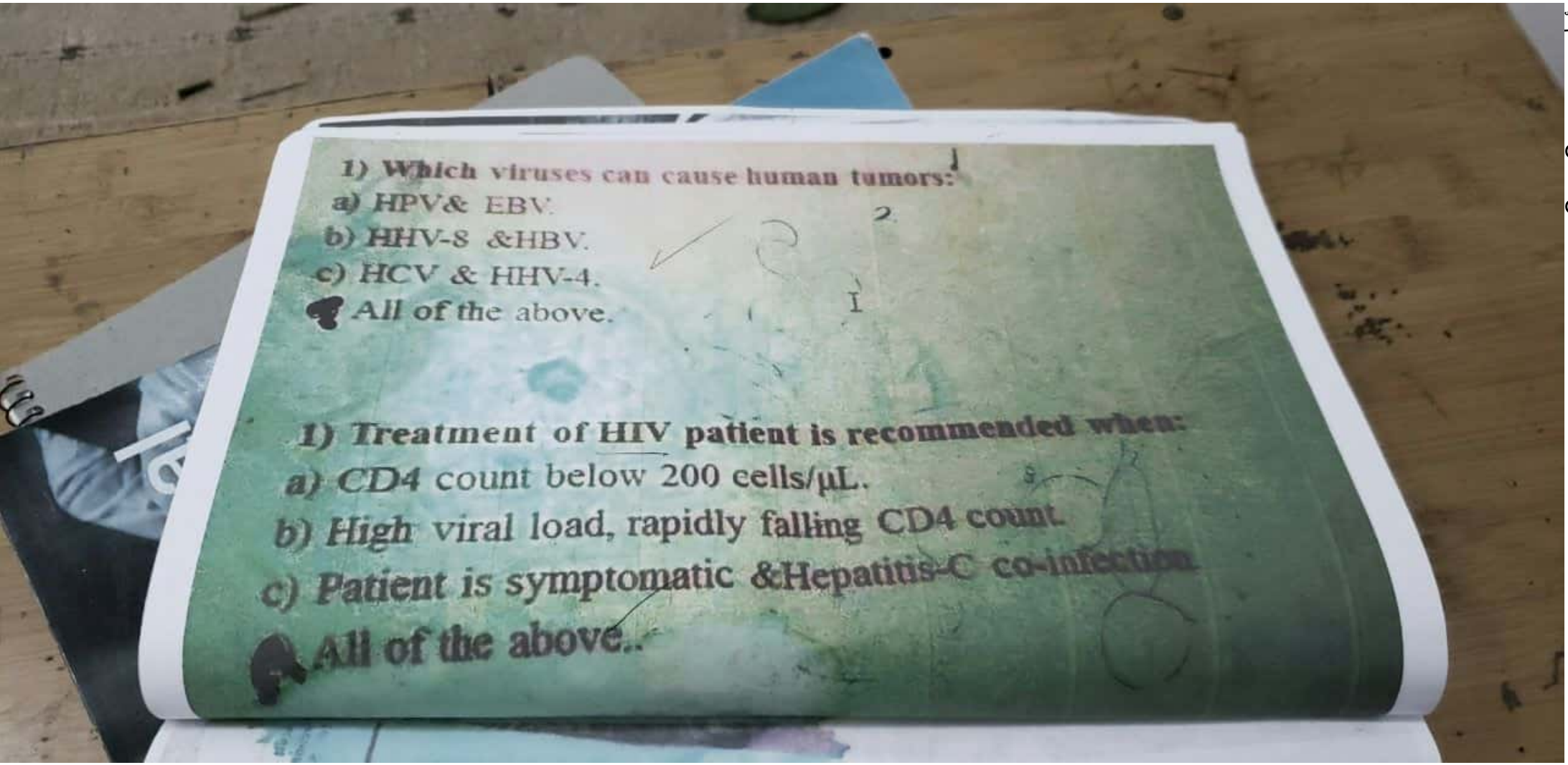
21) The cell that is considered to be one of the basic cells of the innate immune response is which one of the following:

a) CD4+T-helper 1lymphocyte
b) CD4+T-helper 2 lymphocyte
c) B- lymphocyte
d) Macrophage.

22) Antisepsis & Antiseptic agents are:

a) Chemical agents used on
b) Chemical agents used on
c) Chemical agents used as a
d) All of the above.

الممسوحة ضوئيا بـ CamScanner


1) Which viruses can cause human tumors:
a) HPV& EBV.
b) HHV-8 &HBV.
c) HCV & HHV-4.
d) All of the above.

1) Treatment of HIV patient is recommended when:
a) CD4 count below 200 cells/μL.
b) High viral load, rapidly falling CD4 count.
c) Patient is symptomatic &Hepatitis-C co-infection.
d) All of the above..

الممسوحة ضوئيا بـ CamScanner

Cell lysis

3) Mechanism of action for β-lactam antibiotics :

a) Inhibits peptidoglycan synthesis at the final stages of assembly.
b) Bind to 30 S subunit blocking attachment of t RNA.
c) Binds to membrane of G- negative bacteria and alters permeability.
d) Interferes with last step of bacterial cell wall synthesis, causing cell lysis.

4) The bacterial species that predominantly adheres and forms a biofilm on the surface of the salivary pellicle is:

a) *S. pneumoniae*
b) *S. agalactiae*
c) *S. mutans* S. M
d) *S. epidermidis*

5) Features of diphtheria toxicosis:

a) Edema of the neck hypodermic tissues.
b) Cyanosis of lips and paleness of skin.
c) Tachycardia and decreasing of body temperature.
d) All of the above.

) The mechanism of action for Macrolides (antibiotics) is:

a) Bind to 30S subunit; blocks initiation of translation.
b) Bind to 30 S subunit blocking attachment of t RNA.
c) Bind 50 S subunit and prevents continuation of protein synthesis.
d) All the above.

) lumpy jaw is caused by :

a) Actinomyces.
b) Nocardia.
c) M.lepra.
d) Staphylococcus.

Staphylococcus

Antistreptolysin-O (ASOT) :

a) Suggests recent respiratory tract bacterial infection.
b) Induced by Skin bacterial infection.
c) Highly toxic, relatively heat stable and highly antigenic.
d) Antistreptolysin-S antibody titer was positive.

الممسوحة ضوئيا بـ CamScanner

1) Responsible for causing more than 80% of all community-acquired UTIs:

a) Escherichia coli.

b) Proteus vulgaris.

c) Staph. saprophyticus.

d) Yersinia pestis.

1) The most common cause of typhoid fever is the following bacteria:

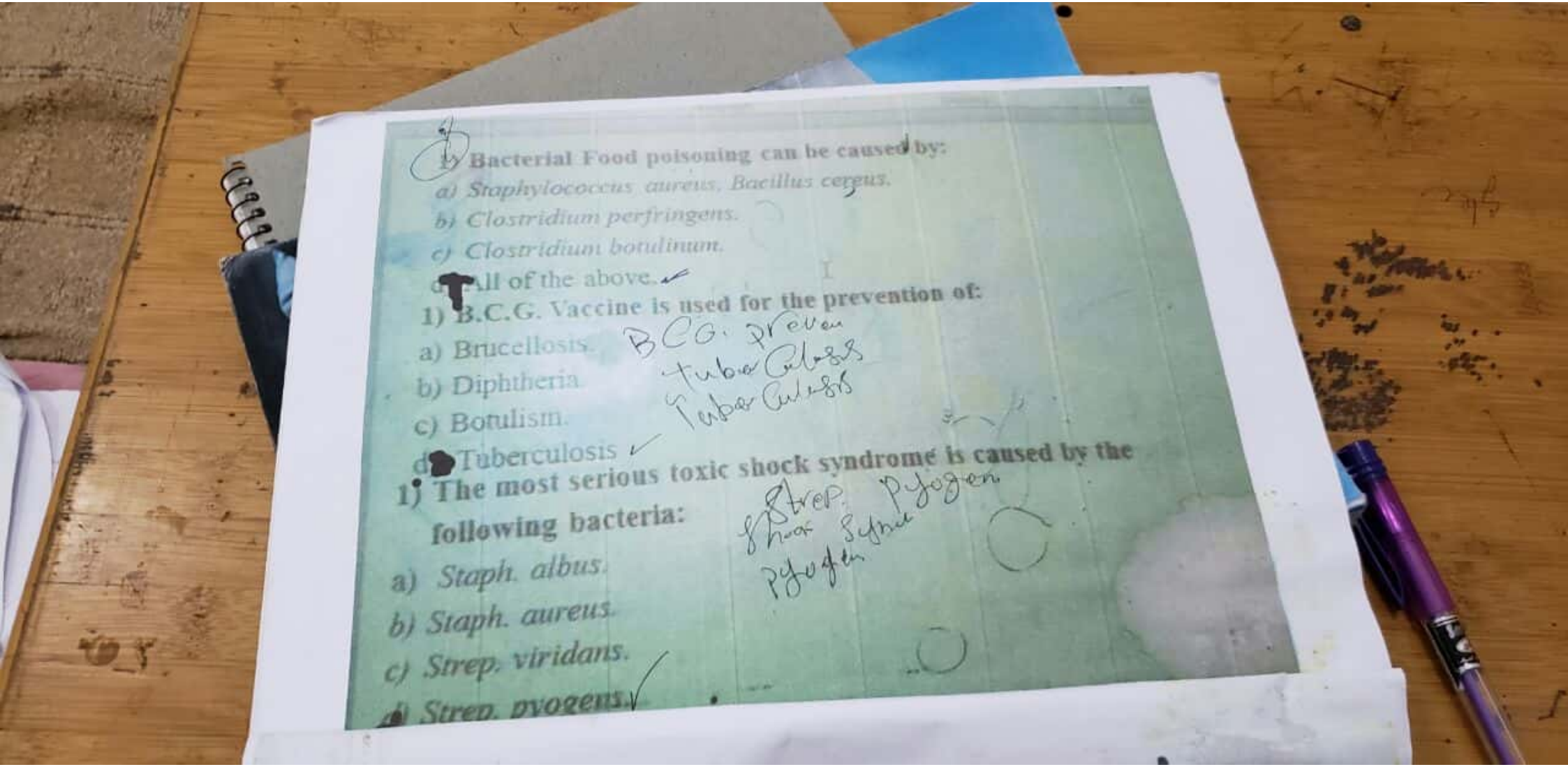
a) Escherichia coli.

b) Salmonella. typhi.

c) Shigella sonnei.

d) Strept. viridans.

الممسوحة ضوئيا بـ CamScanner



الممسوحة ضوئيا بـ CamScanner

19) **Antibiotics that Inhibit folic acid synthesis are:**

a) Sulfa drugs and Trimethoprim.
b) Aminoglycosides and Quinolones.
c) Sulfonamides and Ciprofloxacin.
d) Aminoglycosides.

20) **High-level disinfectants are used for:**

a) Non-critical instruments and devices.
b) Endoscopes, Surgical instruments.
c) Animate objectives.
d) All of the above.

21) **During bacterial growth, the development of disease symptoms and highest vulnerability to antibiotics was occurred in :**

a) Lag phase. b) Logarithmic phase. c) Stationary phase. d) Decline phase.

22) **Bactericidal antibiotic is:**

a) Kill bacteria and reversibly inhibit growth of microorganisms.
b) Suitable when host defenses are potentially effective.
c) Suitable when host defenses are ineffective.
d) All the above.

) **During sterilization:**

a) All bacteria except the nonpathogenic must be inactivated.
b) All microorganisms including their spores must be inactivated.
c) Sterilization is obtained by boiling.
d) Prions are inactivated by pasteurization.

Cephalosporin and Vancomycin can inhibit bacterial:

a) Cell wall synthesis.
b) Protein synthesis.
c) Nucleic acid synthesis.
d) Synthesis of essential metabolites.

Which of the following components is present in gram-negative bacteria bu gram positive bacteria?

a) Peptidoglycan
b) Lipid A
c) Capsule
d) Flagella

الممسوحة ضوئيا بـ CamScanner

Q3) Answer the following question (10 marks):

A 64-year-old-man was admitted to the hospital with a 5-month history of progressive weakness and a weight loss of 13 kg. He also had fever, chills, and a chronic cough productive of yellowish sputum, occasionally streaked with blood. The patient drank a lot of alcohol and had smoked one pack of cigarettes a day for the past 45 years. The patient had no history of tuberculosis, no record of prior skin tests for tuberculosis or abnormal chest radiographs, and no known exposure to tuberculosis. A chest radiograph showed extensive cavitary infiltrates in both upper lobes. A Mantoux skin test was negative and an acid-fast stain was positive.

1) What is the correct diagnosis for this illness case?
2) What are the modes of infections with this pathogen?
3) What is the type of pulmonary lesion in this case?
4) How can you management this illness?

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Selective bacteria culture media are characterized by
Have a substance that inhibits the growth of [illegible] while allowing the growth of others
Have a chemical compound that reacts differently to different
organisms and produce morphologically distinguishable colonies
Contain the essential requirements for the growth of bacteria
all of the above

The different Gram - and Gram + bacteria is
- They have peptidoglycan layers.
- They have periplasmic spaces between inner and outer membrane
- plasma membrane in Gram Positive bacteria
- periplasmic spaces between inner and outer membrane

Responsible for Biosynthesis function and regarded as Semi-permeable
Bacterial Cell membrane
Bacterial Cell membrane

The most bacterial pathogens can grow at 37°C and regarded as:
Mesophilic 25-40°C

The following bacteria have no or with [illegible]
Mycoplasma and Ureplasma

Single base substitution in the 3rd base nucleotide position of a codon can cause
- Silent mutation
- missense mutation
- Non sense mutation

الممسوحة ضوئيا بـ CamScanner

Q-1) Choice the correct answer for each the following questions (60 marks):

1) Cell wall of both Gram-positive and Gram-negative bacteria are composed of complex macromolecules. Which of the following statement describes both types of cell walls:

a) They contain significant amounts of teichoic acid.
b) They contain pores made from proteins.
c) Their antigenic specificity is determined by the polysaccharide O antigen.
d) They contain peptidoglycan.

2) The majority of human clinical anthrax is:

a) Cutaneous anthrax.
b) Gastrointestinal anthrax.
c) Pulmonary anthrax.
d) All of the above.

3) Pulmonary T.B. in Yemen is more prevalent in:

a) Sana'a governorate.
b) Aden governorate.
c) Taiz governorate.
d) Saddah governorate.

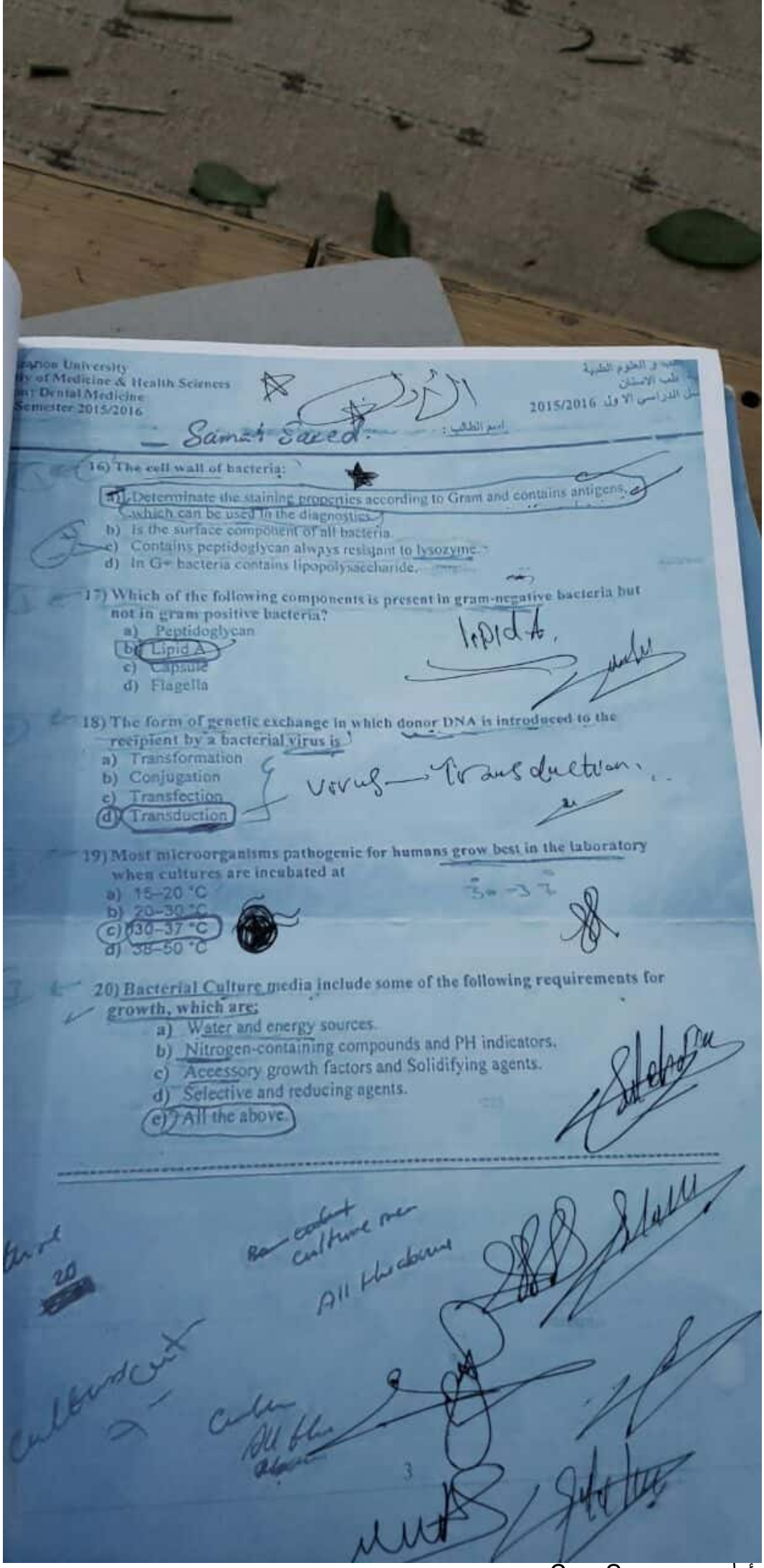
) Factors that assist microbial pathogens to established infection are:

a) Capsule secretion and possession Pilli.
b) Production of endotoxin or exotoxin.
c) Production of extra-cellular enzymes.
d) All the above.

The difference between Gram-negative and Gram-positive bacte

a) They have peptidoglycan layer.
b) Plasma membrane.
c) Periplasmic space between inner and outer membrane.
d) All of the above.

الممسوحة ضوئيا بـ CamScanner



Semester 2015/2016

Saman Saeed

16) The cell wall of bacteria:
a) Determinate the staining properties according to Gram and contains antigens, which can be used in the diagnostics.
b) Is the surface component of all bacteria.
c) Contains peptidoglycan always resistant to lysozyme.
d) In G+ bacteria contains lipopolysaccharide.

17) Which of the following components is present in gram-negative bacteria but not in gram positive bacteria?
a) Peptidoglycan
b) Lipid A
c) Capsule
d) Flagella

18) The form of genetic exchange in which donor DNA is introduced to the recipient by a bacterial virus is
a) Transformation
b) Conjugation
c) Transfection
d) Transduction

19) Most microorganisms pathogenic for humans grow best in the laboratory when cultures are incubated at
a) 15–20 °C
b) 20–30 °C
c) 30–37 °C
d) 38–50 °C

20) Bacterial Culture media include some of the following requirements for growth, which are:
a) Water and energy sources.
b) Nitrogen-containing compounds and PH indicators.
c) Accessory growth factors and Solidifying agents.
d) Selective and reducing agents.
e) All the above.

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The form of genetic exchange in which donor DNA is introduced to the recipient by a bacterial virus is:

a) Transformation
b) Conjugation
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Most microorganisms pathogenic for humans grow best in the laboratory when cultures are incubated at

a) 15–20 °C
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d) 38–50 °C

Selective bacteria culture media are characterized by:

a) Have a substance that inhibits the growth of some bacteria while allowing the growth of others.
b) Have a chemical compound that reacts differently to different organisms and produce morphologically distinguishable colonies.
c) Contain the essential requirements for the growth of most bacteria.
d) All the above.

The growth rate of bacteria during the maximum stationary phase of growth is:

a) Zero. b) Increasing. c) Constant. d) Decreasing.

Bacterial Culture media include some of the following requirements for growth, which are:

a) Water and energy sources, indicators.
b) Accessory growth factors and Solidifying agents.
c) Selective and reducing agents.
d) All the above.

الممسوحة ضوئيا بـ CamScanner

on University
of Medicine & Health Sciences
Dental Medicine
ester 2015/2016

كلية الطب و العلوم الطبية
شعبة طب الاسنان
الفصل الدراسي الاول 2015/2016

MICROBIOLOGY & IMMUNOLOGY

Final Examination (3rd level /Dentistry) Allowed time: 2 hrs

-I) Choice the correct answer for each the following questions (60 marks):

1) Bacteria can acquire antibiotic gene resistance by:
   a) Transformation. b) Conjugation.
   c) Transposons. d) All the above.

2) The bacterial specie that predominantly adheres and forms a biofilm on surface of the salivary pellicle is:
   a) *S. pneumoniae*
   b) *S. agalactiae*
   c) *S. mutans*
   d) *S. epidermidis*

3) The Cell wall of both Gram-positive and Gram-negative bacteria are composed of complex macromolecules. Which of the following statement describes both types of cell walls:
   a) They contain significant amounts of teichoic acid.
   b) They contain pores made from proteins.
   c) Their antigenic specificity is determined by the polysaccharide O antigen.
   d) They contain peptidoglycan.

4) The mode of gene transfer in which naked DNA is taken up is called:
   a) Transformation b) Transduction c) Conjugation

5) During bacterial growth, the development of disease symptoms and highest vulnerability to antibiotics was occurred in :
   a) Lag phase b) Logarithmic phase c) Stationary phase d) Decline phase

6) The action of one anti-microbial drug that enhances the activity of another is called:
   a) Antagonism. b) Synergism. c) Resistance. d) Mutualism.

7) Bacterial Endospores (Spores) is most common in:
   a) Gram positive bacteria b) Gram negative bacteria.
   C) All the above. d) Non the above.

الممسوحة ضوئيا بـ CamScanner

During bacterial growth, the development of disease symptoms and highest vulnerability to antibiotics has occurred in:
Log phase [Logarithmic phase] - stationary phase - Decline
Cell wall of both Gram - and Gram + bacteria are composed of complex macromolecule, which of the following statement describe both type of cell walls
They Contain peptidoglycan
They Contain Significat amount of teichoic acid
They Contain pores made from Protein
Their antigenic specificity is determined by the polysaccharide
Pulmonary T.B
Pulmonary T.B in Yemen is more prevalent in
Sanaa - Taiz [Aden] - Saddah
T.B
factors that assist microbial pathogens in established infection are:
Capsule Secretion and possession pili
production of endotoxin or exotoxin
production of extra-cellular enzyme
All the above
The difference between Gram - and Gram + bacteria
They have peptidoglycan layer
plasma membrane
Periplasmic space between inner and outer membrane
all of the above

الممسوحة ضوئيا بـ CamScanner

Republic of Yemen
Emirates International University
College of Medicine &Health Sciences
1st semester 2015-2016

الجمهورية اليمنية
الجامعة الإماراتية الدولية
كلية الطب وعلوم الصحة
الفصل الدراسي الأول 2015-2016

MICROBIOLOGY & IMMUNOLOGY-2

Midterm Examination (2nd level /Dentistry)
Allowed time: 2 hrs

سؤال صفحة 45

Q-1) Choice the correct answer for each the following questions (45 marks):

1) **The Clinical candidiasis is present as:**
   a) Oral candidiasis.
   b) Cutaneous and Genital candidiasis.
   c) Systemic candidiasis.
   d) All of the above.

2) **Cutaneous Mycoses is caused by:**
   a) Microsporum, Trichophyton, and Epidermophyton.
   b) Histoplasma capsulatum, Blastomyces dermatidis.
   c) Ascomycetes , Oomycetes and Myxomycetes.
   d) None of the above.

3) **Viral latent infection is:**
   a) Transformation of infected cells to malignant cells.
   b) The viral genome is inside the cell, resulting in neither replication nor cell destruction.
   c) Viral replication results in cell necrosis
   d) Viral replication results in cell apoptosis.

4) **Inhibit Ergosterol biosynthesis – affect cell membranes of fungal cell:**
   a) Azole Fungicides.
   b) Echinocandins.
   c) Fluorinated Pyrintidines.
   d) Polyenes.

5) **Prenatal and postnatal Viral Infections can be caused by:**
   a) CMV and commonly Rubella.
   b) HBV and Enteroviruses.
   c) HAV and commonly HIV.
   d) All the above.

HBV

1 - تأكد ان عدد الأسئلة اربعة

الممسوحة ضوئيا بـ CamScanner

✓ During bacterial growth, the development of disease symptoms and highest vulnerability to antibiotics was occurred in:

- Lag phase [Logarithmic phase] - stationary phase - Decline

(13) Cell wall of both Gram - and Gram + bacteria or composed of complex macromolecule, which of the following statement describe both type of cell walls

[- They contain peptidoglycan]

- They contain significal amount of teichoic acid
- They contain pores made from Protein.
- Their antigenic specificity is determined by the polysaccharide Ag

(14) Pulmonary T.B in Yemen is more prevalent in.

- Sanaa - Taiz [Aden] - Saddah

(15) factors that assist microbial pathogens to established infection are:

- Capsule Secretion and possession pilli.
- production of endotoxin or exotoxin
- production of extra-cellular enzymes.

[All the above]

✓(16) The difference between Gram - and Gr + bacteria is:

- They have peptidoglycan layer.
- plasma membrane

[Periplasmic space between inner and outer membrane]

- all of the above

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a) They have peptidoglycan layer.
b) They have both LPS & Tiechic acid.
c) Plasma membrane in Gram positive bacteria.
d) Periplasmic space between inner and outer membrane.

Transposons are characterized by:

a) Transfer of drug resistance.
b) Transfer from chromosome to a plasmid and vice versa.
c) Transfer from one chromosome site to another.
d) All of the above.

Environmental factors affecting growth of bacteria:

a) Nutrients and Temperature.
b) PH and Oxygen Requirements.
c) Osmotic pressure.
d) All the above.

The most common method for Quantification of Bacteria:

a) Plate Count Method.
b) Direct Cell Count Method.
c) Membrane Filter Method.
d) Turbidity Method.

Responsible for Biosynthesis functions and regarded as Semi-permeable:

a) Bacterial cell wall
b) Bacterial cell membrane
c) Bacterial flagellum
d) Bacterial peptidoglycan.

The cell wall of bacteria:

a) Determinate the staining properties according to Gram and contains antigens, which can be used in the diagnostics.
b) Is the surface component of all bacteria.
c) Contains peptidoglycan always resistant to lysozyme.
d) In G+ bacteria contains lipopolysaccharide.

Which of the following components is present in gram-negative bacteria but not in gram positive bacteria?

a) Peptidoglycan.
b) Lipid A.
c) Capsule.
d) Flagella.

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...ation University
...y of Medicine & Health Sciences
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...معة الحضارة
كلية الطب و العلوم الطبية
شعبة طب الأسنان
الفصل الدراسي الأول 2015/2016

MICROBIOLOGY & IMMUNOLOGY

Midterm Examination (3rd level /Dentistry) Allowed time: 3 hrs

Q-1) Choice the correct answer for each the following questions (60 marks):

1) **Bacteria can acquire antibiotic gene resistance by:**
   a) Transformation. b) Conjugation.
   c) Transposons. d) All the above.

2) **The most bacterial pathogens can grow at 37°C and regarded as:**
   a) Psychrophilic. b) Thermophilic.
   c) Mesophilic. d) All the above.

3) **The Cell wall of both Gram-positive and Gram-negative bacteria are composed of complex macromolecules. Which of the following statement describes both types of cell walls:**
   a) They contain significant amounts of teichoic acid.
   b) They contain pores made from proteins
   c) Their antigenic specificity is determined by the polysaccharide O antigen.
   d) They contain peptidoglycan.

4) **The mode of gene transfer in which naked DNA is taken up is called:**
   a) Transformation b) Transduction c) Conjugation

5) **The following bacteria have no or without cell wall :**
   a) Mycoplasma b) G.positive bacteria c) G.negative bacteria.

6) **Single base substitution in the 3rd base nucleotide position of a codon can cause:**
   a) Silent mutation b) Missense mutation c) Non sense mutation

7) **Bacterial Endospores (Spores) is most common in:**
   a) Gram positive bacteria b) Gram negative bacteria.
   C)All the above. d) Non the above.

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Q2) Put True (T) and False (F) for each the following sentences: [5 marks]

1) Most of DNA viruses are replicated in nucleus of host cell (✓)
2) Viremia is present in systemic & local viral infections (✗)
3) Viral envelop is Derived from the host cell (✓)
4) Herpes viruses can establish latent infections (✓)
5) HPV-6 &11 are associated with benign head & neck tumors(✓)

Q3) **Match the following item from column (A) with their respective characteristic statement from Column (B):** [25 marks]

A	B
1) Prions	1) Associated with HSV-8.
2) Oral hairy leukoplakia	2) Viruses that infect plant.
3) Burkitt's lymphoma.	3) Fifth disease and anemia.
4) B19 virus.	4) Tumor of jaw area of lymphoid tissues.
5) Kaposi's Sarcoma	5) HIV patients infected with HSV-4.
	6) Proteinaceous infectious particle.

1 → 6
2 → 5
3 → 4
4 → 3
5 → 1

25
25

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2015/2016

Q4) Choice and write briefly essay on only ONE (1) of the following: [20 marks]:

1) Mechanism of Tolerance induction.
2) Bacterial Cells can damage Host Cells by three mechanisms.
   a) Enumerate these three mechanisms?
   b) In your think, which is the most bacterial damage mechanism? Why?

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(Dr/ Abdul Basit Al-Ghoury)
Assistant Professor

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6) **Endospores formation is more common in:**

a) Gram positive rods bacteria
b) Gram positive cocci bacteria
c) Gram negative cocci bacteria
d) Gram negative rods bacteria

7) **The most common method of bacterial Quantification is:**

a) Direct Cell Count
b) Plate Count
c) Dry Weight
d) Membrane Filter

8) **Which of the following factors is not generally considered when selecting initial antimicrobial therapy for an infection?**

a) Anatomic site of the infection (eg, meningitis or urinary tract infection)
b) Age and whether or not the patient is immunocompromised
c) Whether or not the patient has appliances in place (eg, artificial hip joint, artificial heart valve, urinary catheter)
d) Waiting for culture and susceptibility test results

9) **Human Normal Flora or microbiota are regularly found at any anatomical site of human body EXCEPT:**

a) Human Oral Cavity and Respiratory system
b) Large and small intestine
c) Cerebrospinal fluid, blood and brain
d) Genitourinary tract

Bacteria can acquire antibiotic gene resistance by:

a) Transformation.
b) Conjugation.
c) Transposons.
d) All the above.

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1

1) Addition or deletion of one or more base in the DNA is called:
(Frame shift mutation)

2) Transposons are characterized by:
- Transfer of drug resistance
- Transfer from chromosome to a plasmid and vice versa
- Transfer from one chromosome site to another.
- All of the above

3) Environmental factors affecting growth of bacteria
- Nutrients and temperature
- pH and oxygen Requirements.
- Osmotic pressure.
- All the above

4) The Cell wall bacteria
- In G+ bacteria Contains lipopolysaccharide.
- Contains peptidoglycan always resistant to lysozyme.
- Is the Surface component of all bacteria.
- Determinate the staining properties according to Gram and Contains antigens which can be used in the diagnostic

5) Which of the following components is present in G- bacteria but not in G+ bacteria.
- peptidoglycan
- Lipid A
- Capsula
- flagella

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...oral normal flora are:

...ndigenous species

26) **Endospores formation is more common in:**

a) Gram positive rods bacteria.
b) Gram positive cocci bacteria.
c) Gram negative cocci bacteria.
d) Gram negative rods bacteria.

27) **The most common method of bacterial Quantification is:**

a) Direct Cell Count.
b) Plate Count.
c) Dry Weight.
d) Membrane Filter.

28) **Which of the following factors is not generally considered when selecting initi antimicrobial therapy for an infection?**

a) Anatomic site of the infection (eg, meningitis or urinary tract infection).
b) Age and whether or not the patient is immunocompromised.
c) Whether or not the patient has appliances in place (eg, artificial hip join artificial heart valve, urinary catheter).
d) Waiting for culture and susceptibility test results.

29) **Human Normal Flora or microbiota are regularly found at any anatomic of human body EXCEPT:**

a) Human Oral Cavity and Respiratory system.
b) Large and small intestine.
c) Cerebrospinal fluid, blood and brain.
d) Genitourinary tract.

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a) Transformation.
b) Conjugation.
c) Transposons.
d) All the above.

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6) **Advantages of the oral normal flora are:**

a) Contribute to immunity
b) Exert microbial antagonism against nonindigenous species
c) Inducing low levels of circulating and secretory antibodies
d) All of the above.

7) **The action of one anti-microbial drug that enhances the activity of another is called:**

a) Antagonism b) Synergism c) Resistance d) Mutualism.

8) **Antisepsis & Antiseptic agents are:**

a) Chemical agents used on skin or living tissues.
b) Chemical agents used on non- living tissues.
c) Chemical agents used as a topic and systemic disinfectant.
d) All of the above.

9) **Chest radiograph of a patient showing a widened mediastinum that is characteristic of:**

a) Pulmonary anthrax.
b) T.B. infection.
c) Labor pneumonia.
d) Botulism.

10) **Lockjaw / Stiffness of jaw is caused by:**

a) *Clostridium tetani*
b) *Clostridium botulinum*
c) *B.anthracis*
d) *Clostridium perfringens*

11) **Selective Toxicity of anti-microbial drugs is:**

a) Cause greater harm to microorganisms than to host.
b) Activity of one drug interferes with the action of another.
c) The range of microorganisms they kill or inhibit.
d) None the above.

12) **Physical methods of Sterilization are:**

a) Dry and moist heat.
b) Filtration and radiation only.
c) Oxidizing and Alkylating agents.
d) All of the above.

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اسم الطالب: Ramah Saeed

8) **Selective bacteria culture media are characterized by:**

a) Have a substance that inhibits the growth of some bacteria while allowing the growth of others.

b) Have a chemical compound that reacts differently to different organisms and produce morphologically distinguishable colonies.

c) Contain the essential requirements for the growth of most bacteria.

d) All the above.

9) **Addition or deletion of one or more bases in the DNA is called:**

a) Frame shift mutation b) Point mutation c) Silent mutation

10) **The difference between Gram-negative and Gram-positive bacteria is:**

a) They have peptidoglycan layer.

b) They have Periplasmic space between inner and outer membrane.

c) Plasma membrane in Gram positive bacteria.

d) Periplasmic space between inner and outer membrane.

11) **Transposons are characterized by:**

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b) Transfer from chromosome to a plasmid and vice versa.

c) Transfer from one chromosome site to another.

d) All of the above

12) **Environmental factors affecting growth of bacteria:**

a) Nutrients and Temperature.

b) PH and Oxygen Requirements.

c) Osmotic pressure.

d) All the above.

13) **The most common method for Quantification of Bacteria:**

a) Plate Count Method. b) Direct Cell Count Method.

c) Membrane Filter Method. d) Turbidity Method.

14) **Plasmid transfer is not possible in only one of the following of Gene transfer method:**

a) Transduction b) Transformation c) Conjugation

15) **Responsible for Biosynthesis functions and regarded as Semi-permeable:**

a) Bacterial cell wall b) Bacterial cell membrane

c) Bacterial flagellum d) Bacterial peptidoglycan

الممسوحة ضوئيا بـ CamScanner

اسم الطالب: Samah Saeed

16) The cell wall of bacteria:
a) Determinate the staining properties according to Gram and contains antigens, which can be used in the diagnostics.
b) Is the surface component of all bacteria.
c) Contains peptidoglycan always resistant to lysozyme.
d) In G+ bacteria contains lipopolysaccharide.

17) Which of the following components is present in gram-negative bacteria but not in gram positive bacteria?
a) Peptidoglycan
b) Lipid A
c) Capsule
d) Flagella

18) The form of genetic exchange in which donor DNA is introduced to the recipient by a bacterial virus is
a) Transformation
b) Conjugation
c) Transfection
d) Transduction

19) Most microorganisms pathogenic for humans grow best in the laboratory when cultures are incubated at
a) 15–20 °C
b) 20–30 °C
c) 30–37 °C
d) 35–50 °C

20) Bacterial Culture media include some of the following requirements for growth, which are:
a) Water and energy sources.
b) Nitrogen-containing compounds and PH indicators.
c) Accessory growth factors and Solidifying agents.
d) Selective and reducing agents.
e) All the above.

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Civilization University
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Section: Dental Medicine
2nd Semester 2015/2016

جامعة الحضارة
كلية الطب و العلوم الطبية
شعبة طب الاسنان
الفصل الدراسي الثاني 2015/2016

اسم الطالب :

Q4) Choice and answer only one (1) of the following: (25 marks)

1) Clinical conditions of Oral Herpes-HSV-1.

2) Mechanisms of Anti-viral drugs.

* Drugs depend on cell penetration inhibits :-
- like Anti-viral HIV drug.

* Drugs depend on uncoating Inhibits :-
- like anti. H. pyloride. "Amantadine"

* Drug depend on Viral release :-
- Oseltamavir
Protein inhibitions and interferon with immunoglobulin.

* Mechanisms of anti-viral drugs are :-

1- infections
2- immunodeficiency
3- Prevent penetration
4- Prevent DNA
5- Avoid Shock

20/25

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(Dr/ Abdul Basit Al-Ghoury)
Assistant Professor

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Civilization University
Faculty of Medicine & Health Sciences
Section: Dental Medicine
2nd Semester 2015/2016

جامعة الحضارة
كلية الطب و العلوم الطبية
شعبة طب الاسنان
الفصل الدراسي الثاني 2015/2016

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3- Prevent penetration
4- Prevent DNA
5- Avoid Shock

20/25

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Assistant Professor

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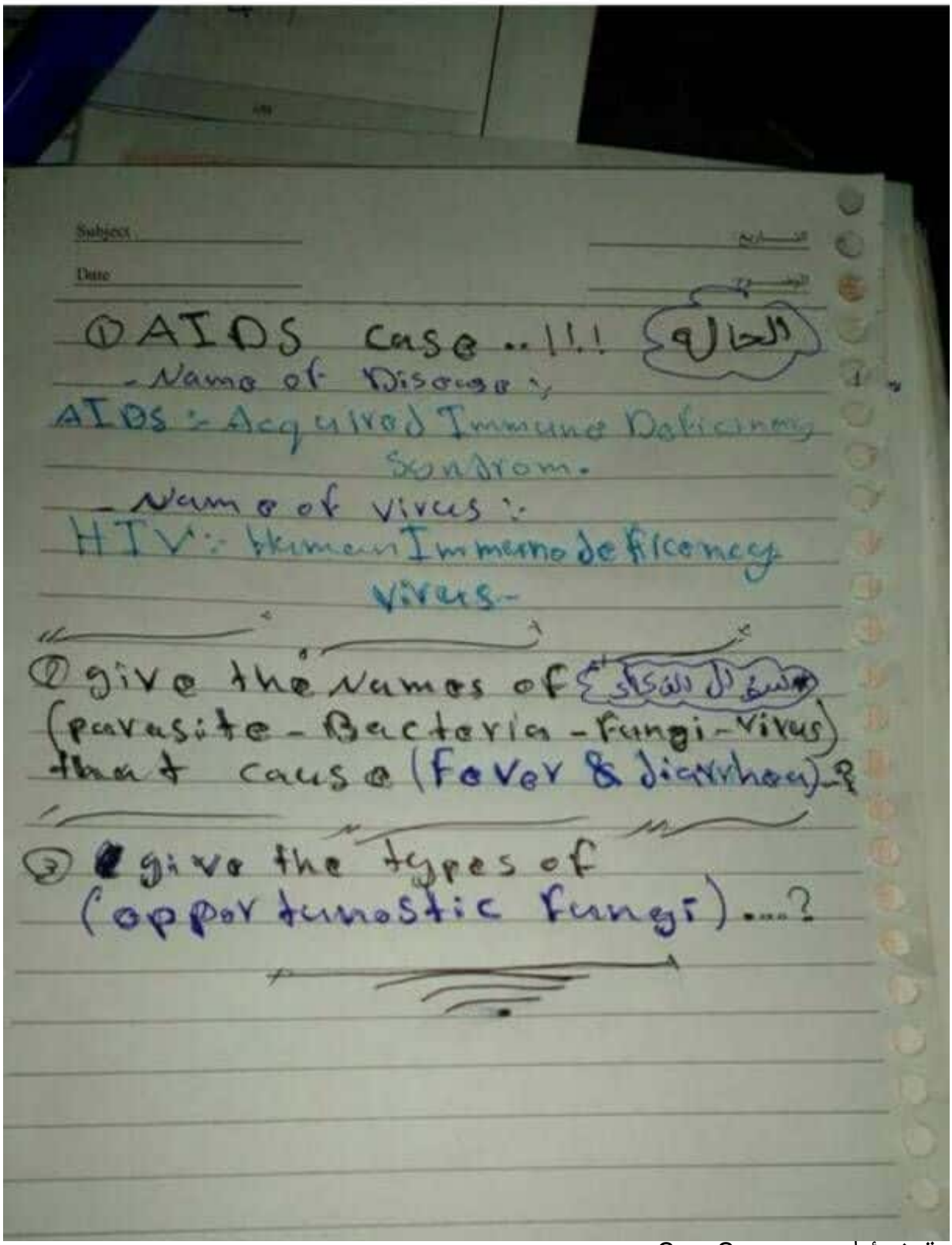
الاسئله الكتابيه الي يجيبها الدكتور واحتمال تتكرر :

حاله .....ال AIDS .

سؤال الذكاء الي يجيبه الدكتور .

و سؤال عدد ....؟!؟



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...ation University
...culty of Medicine & Health Sciences
...ction: Dental Medicine
... Semester 2015/2016

2015/2016 الفصل الدراسي الأول

اسم الطالب : Eamar Saeed

Q3) Match the following item from column (A) with their respective characteristic statement from Column (B): {20 marks}

A	B
1) *Neisseria spp*	5) 1) Bacterial Endotoxin.
2) Bacterial Growth	4) 2) Extra-chromosomal DNA.
3) Selective & differential media	3) 3) Sabouraud's Dextrose Broth / Agar.
4) Bacterial Plasmid	4) Mannitol Salt Agar.
5) Lipopolysaccharide (LPS)	2) 5) an increase in all the cell components.
	6) Capnophilic microorganism that requires high CO_2 levels to grow.

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Assistant Professor

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1st Semester 2015/2016

2015/2016

8) **Selective Toxicity of anti-microbial drugs is:**
   a) Cause greater harm to microorganisms than to host.
   b) Activity of one drug interferes with the action of another.
   c) The range of microorganisms they kill or inhibit.
   d) None the above.

9) **Addition or deletion of one or more bases in the DNA is called:**
   a) Frame shift mutation b) Point mutation c) Silent mutation

10) **The most important bacterial factor in the formation of tooth caries is:**
   a) The formation of hemolysins
   b) The formation of teatic acid
   c) The formation of lipopolysaccharides
   d) The formation of capsule

11) **Transposons are characterized by:**
   a) Transfer of drug resistance.
   b) Transfer from chromosome to a plasmid and vice versa.
   c) Transfer from one chromosome site to another.
   d) All of the above.

12) **Environmental factors affecting growth of bacteria:**
   a) Nutrients and Temperature.
   b) PH and Oxygen Requirements.
   c) Osmotic pressure.
   d) All the above.

13) **Mechanism of action for β-lactam antibiotics :**
   a) Inhibits peptidoglycan synthesis at the final stages of assembly.
   b) Bind to 30 S subunit blocking attachment of t RNA.
   c) Binds to membrane of G- negative bacteria and alters permeability.

14) **The mechanism of action for Macrolides (antibiotics) is:**
   a) Bind to 30S subunit; blocks initiation of translation.
   b) Bind to 30 S subunit blocking attachment of t RNA.
   c) Bind 50 S subunit and prevents continuation of protein synthesis.
   d) All the above.

15) Bactericidal antibiotic is:
   a) Kill bacteria and reversibly inhibit growth of microorganisms.
   b) Suitable when host defenses are potentially effective.
   c) Suitable when host defenses are ineffective.
   d) All the above.

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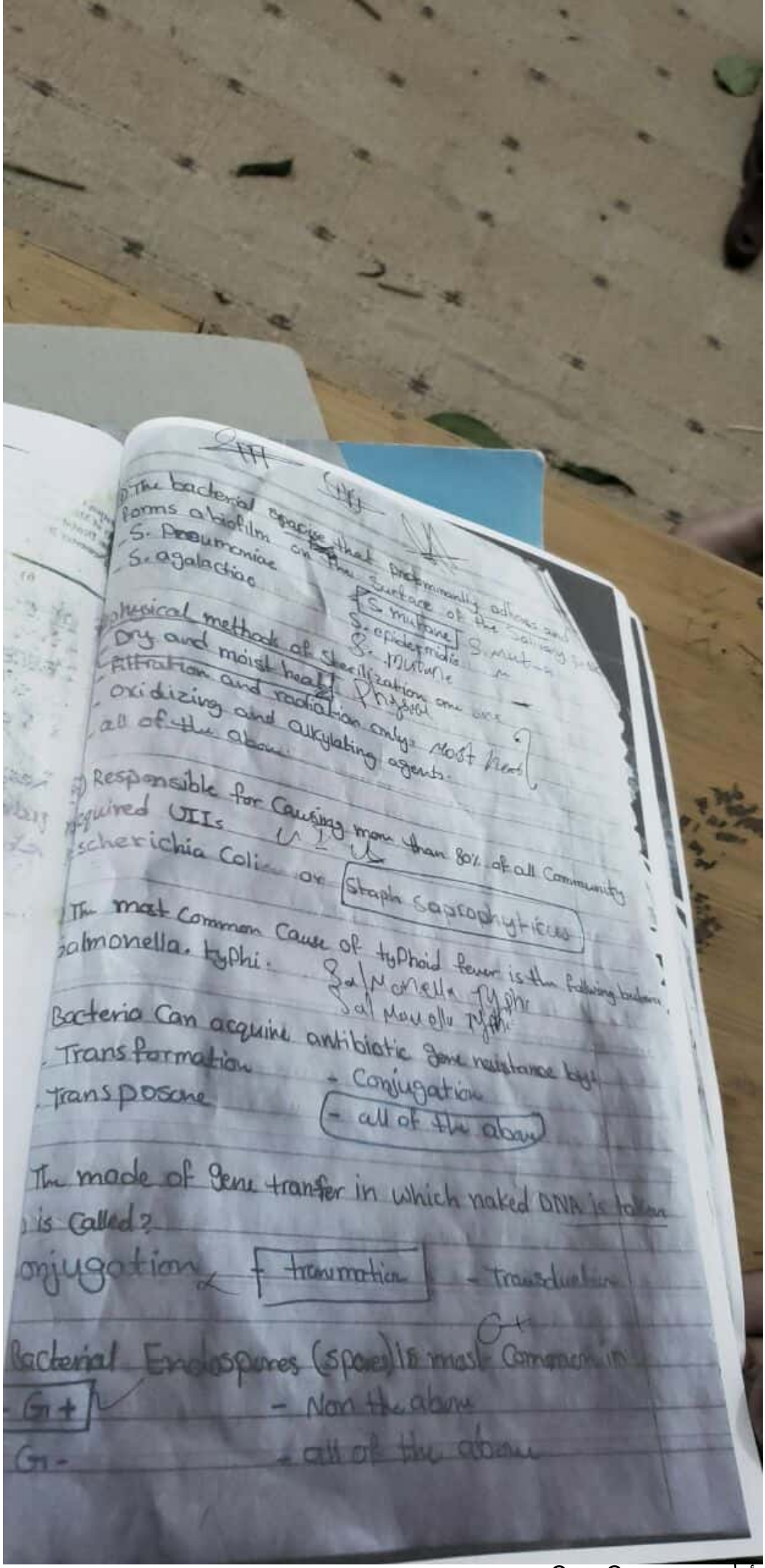

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Section: Dental Medicine
1st Semester 2015/2016

2015/2016

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   d) All the above.

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Pathogenic bacteria can acquire antibiotic gene resistance by:

a) Transformation
b) Conjugation
c) Transposons.
d) All the above

The Cell wall of both Gram-positive and Gram-negative bacteria are composed of complex macromolecules. Which of the following statement describes both types of cell walls:

a) They contain significant amounts of Teichoic acid
b) They contain pores made from proteins.
c) They contain significant amounts of lipopolysaccharides (LPS).
d) They contain murine

The most bacterial pathogens can grow at 37°C and regarded as:

a) Psychrophilic
b) Thermophilic.
c) Mesophilic.
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The mode of gene transfer in which naked DNA is taken up is called:

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The following bacteria have no or without cell wall :

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Bacterial Endospores (Spores) is most common in:

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Addition or deletion of one or more bases in the DNA is called:

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The difference between Gram-negative and Gram-positive bacteria is:

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Q-1) Choice the correct answer for each the following questions (60 marks):

1) Cell wall of both Gram-positive and Gram-negative bacteria are composed of complex macromolecules. Which of the following statement describes both types of cell walls:

a) They contain significant amounts of teichoic acid.
b) They contain pores made from proteins.
c) Their antigenic specificity is determined by the polysaccharide O antigen.
d) They contain peptidoglycan.

2) The majority of human clinical anthrax is:

a) Cutaneous anthrax.
b) Gastrointestinal anthrax.
c) Pulmonary anthrax.
d) All of the above.

3) Pulmonary T.B. in Yemen is more prevalent in:

a) Sana'a governorate.
b) Aden governorate.
c) Taiz governorate.
d) Saddah governorate.

4) Factors that assist microbial pathogens to established infection are:

a) Capsule secretion and possession Pilli.
b) Production of endotoxin or exotoxin.
c) Production of extra-cellular enzymes.
d) All the above.

5) The difference between Gram-negative and Gram-positive bacteria is:

a) They have peptidoglycan layer.
b) Plasma membrane.
c) Periplasmic space between inner and outer membrane.
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16) The cell wall of bacteria:

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c) Contains peptidoglycan always resistant to lysozyme.
d) In G+ bacteria contains lipopolysaccharide.

17) Which of the following components is present in gram-negative bacteria but not in gram positive bacteria?

a) Peptidoglycan
b) Lipid A
c) Capsule
d) Flagella

18) Which of the following immunoglobulin classes is responsible for eliciting allergic reactions (Type I hypersensitivities):

a) IgG b) IgM c) IgA d) IgE

19) The form of genetic exchange in which donor DNA is introduced to the recipient by a bacterial virus is

a) Transformation
b) Conjugation
c) Transfection
d) Transduction

20) During sterilization:

a) All bacteria except the nonpathogenic must be inactivated.
b) All microorganisms including their spores must be inactivated.
c) Sterilization is obtained by boiling .
d) Prions are inactivated by pasteurization.

21) The cell that is considered to be one of the basic cells of the innate immune response is which one of the following:

a) CD4+T-helper 1lymphocyte
b) CD4+T-helper 2 lymphocyte
c) B- lymphocyte
d) Macrophage.

22) Antisepsis & Antiseptic agents are:

a) Chemical agents used on skin or living tissues
b) Chemical agents used on non- living tissues
c) Chemical agents used as a topic and systemic disinfectant.
d) All of the above.

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Q2) Put True and False beside each statement (10 marks):

1) Streptococci are the predominant supragingival bacteria. (✓)
2) Anergy can take place in both T and B-cells (✓).
3) Tolerance at the T cell level is longer lasting than tolerance at the B cell level (✓)
4) (Gram+) bacteria are the first Colonizers in formation of dental plaque and caries (✓)
5) Soaps are surface-active detergents that disrupt the bacterial cell membranes (✓)

Q3) Match the following Disease or syndrome with their respective characteristic: (10 marks):

Disease or syndrome	*Characteristic*
1- Clonal deletion(apoptosis)	a) Grafts from the same person
2- Autoimmunity.	b) Central Tolerance for T and B-cells
3- Isografts.	c) Misdirected adaptive immune response.
4- Primary lymphoid organs.	d) Grafts donated by a genetically identical twin.
5- Lipopolysaccharide (LPS)	e) Bone Marrow and Thymus
	f) Bacterial Endotoxin

اسم الطالب :

6) **Oseltamavir and Zanamivir is anti-viral drugs that:**
   a) Block viral release.
   b) Inhibit viral assembly.
   c) Inhibit viral protein synthesis.
   d) Inhibit viral attachment to cells/Penetration.

7) **Pseudoviruses are:**
   a) Viruses without N.A but have capsid.
   b) Have the Nucleic acid of the host.
   c) Unable to replicate but can be infectious.
   d) All the above.

8) **Oral Herpes - Cold sores is caused by**
   a) HSV-1
   b) HSV-2
   c) HSV-8
   d) HSV-7.

9) **The drug of choice for treatment of Oral Herpes is :**
   a) Acyclovir
   b) Amantadine
   c) Indiavir.
   d) All of the above.

10) **Infectious mononucleosis is caused by:**
   a) Epstein-Barr virus.
   b) herpes zoster (shingles).
   c) B19 virus.
   d) HSV-2.

27/30

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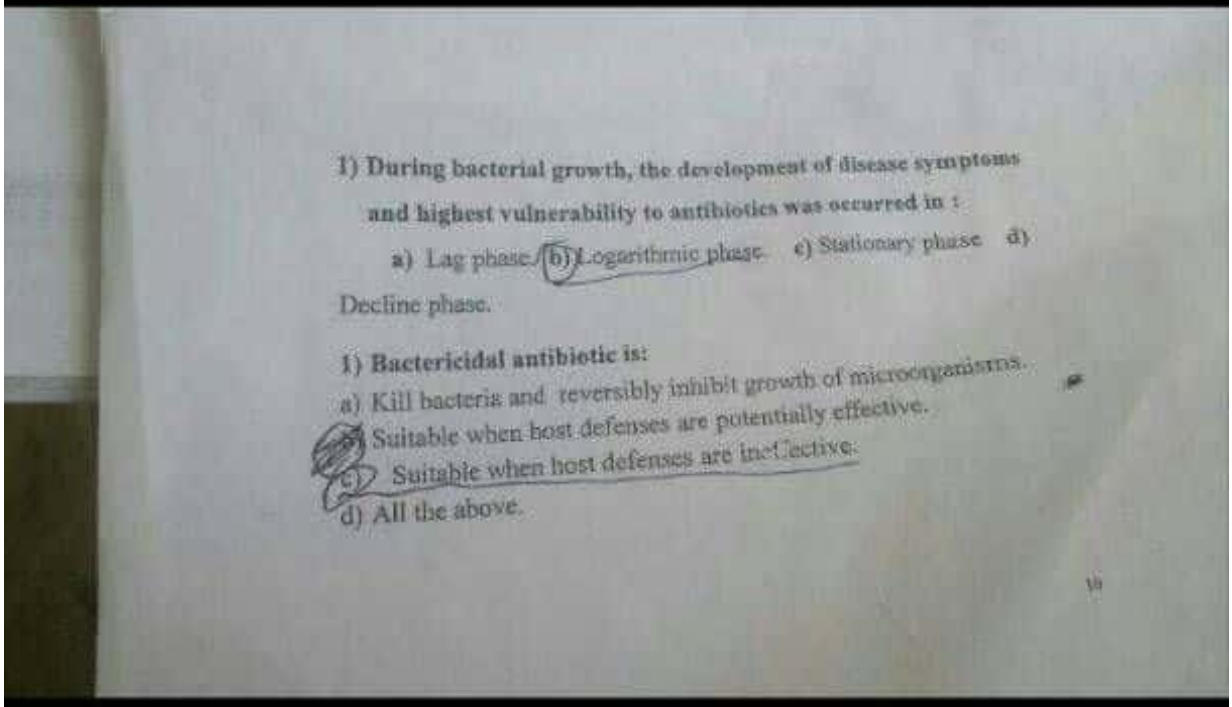
جاري حفظ لقطة الشاشة...



1) During bacterial growth, the development of disease symptoms and highest vulnerability to antibiotics was occurred in :

a) Lag phase. b) Logarithmic phase. c) Stationary phase d) Decline phase.

1) Bactericidal antibiotic is:

a) Kill bacteria and reversibly inhibit growth of microorganisms.
b) Suitable when host defenses are potentially effective.
c) Suitable when host defenses are ineffective.
d) All the above.

الممسوحة ضوئيا بـ CamScanner

MICROBIOLOGY & IMMUNOLOGY

Final Examination (3rd level /Dentistry) **Allowed time: 2 hrs**

-1) Choice the correct answer for each the following questions (60 marks):

1) **Bacteria can acquire antibiotic gene resistance by:**
   a) Transformation. b) Conjugation.
   c) Transposons. d) All the above.

2) **The bacterial specie that predominantly adheres and forms a biofilm on the surface of the salivary pellicle is:**
   a) *S. pneumoniae*
   b) *S. agalactiae*
   c) *S. mutans*
   d) *S. epidermidis*

3) **The Cell wall of both Gram-positive and Gram-negative bacteria are composed of complex macromolecules. Which of the following statement describes both types of cell walls:**
   a) They contain significant amounts of teichoic acid.
   b) They contain pores made from proteins.
   c) Their antigenic specificity is determined by the polysaccharide O antigen.
   d) They contain peptidoglycan.

4) **The mode of gene transfer in which naked DNA is taken up is called:**
   a) Transformation b) Transduction c) Conjugation

5) **During bacterial growth, the development of disease symptoms and highest vulnerability to antibiotics was occurred in :**
   a) Lag phase b) Logarithmic phase. c) Stationary phase d) Decline phase.

6) **The action of one anti-microbial drug that enhances the activity of another is called:**
   a) Antagonism. b) Synergism. c) Resistance. d) Mutualism.

7) **Bacterial Endospores (Spores) is most common in:**
   a) Gram positive bacteria b) Gram negative bacteria.
   C)All the above. d) Non the above.

الممسوحة ضوئيا بـ CamScanner

MICROBIOLOGY & IMMUNOLOGY-2

Midterm Examination (2nd level /Dentistry)

Allowed time: 2 hrs

Q-1) Choice the correct answer for each the following questions (45 marks):

1) **The Clinical candidiasis is present as:**
   a) Oral candidiasis.
   b) Cutaneous and Genital candidiasis.
   c) Systemic candidiasis.
   d) All of the above.

2) **Cutaneous Mycoses is caused by:**
   a) Microsporum, Trichophyton, and Epidermophyton.
   b) Histoplasma capsulatum, Blastomyces dermatidis.
   c) Ascomycetes , Oomycetes and Myxomycetes.
   d) None of the above.

3) **Viral latent infection is:**
   a) Transformation of infected cells to malignant cells.
   b) The viral genome is inside the cell, resulting in neither replication nor cell destruction.
   c) Viral replication results in cell necrosis
   d) Viral replication results in cell apoptosis.

4) **Inhibit Ergosterol biosynthesis – affect cell membranes of fungal cell:**
   a) Azole Fungicides.
   b) Echinocandins.
   c) Fluorinated Pyrimidines.
   d) Polyenes.

5) **Prenatal and postnatal Viral Infections can be caused by:**
   a) CMV and commonly Rubella.
   b) HBV and Enteroviruses.
   c) HAV and commonly HIV.
   d) All the above.

1 - تأكد ان عدد الأسئلة اربعة

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1) Addition or deletion of one or more bases in the DNA is called:
- Frame shift mutation

2) Transposons are characterized by:
- Transfer of drug resistance
- Transfer from chromosome to a plasmid and vice versa
- Tranfer from one chromosome site to another.
- All of the above

3) Environmental factors affecting growth of bacteria
- Nutrients and temperature
- pH and oxygen Requirements.
- Osmotic pressure.
- All the above.

4) The Cell Wall bacteria
- In G+ bacteria Contains lipopolysaccharide.
- Contains peptidoglycan always resistant to lysozyme.
- Is the Surface Component of all bacteria.
- Determinate the staining properties according to Gram and Contains antigens which can be Used in the diagnostic

5) Which of the follwing Components is present in G- bacteria but not in G+ bacteria.
- Peptidoglycan
- Lipid A
- Capsula
- flagella

الممسوحة ضوئيا بـ CamScanner

Q2) Match the following Disease or syndrome with their respective characteristic: [10Marks]

Disease or syndrome	*Characteristic*
1- Lobar pneumonia.	a) Superficial lesions caused by staph. And streptococcus bacteria.
2- *Streptococci Viridans* .	b) Can be caused by pyrogenic exotoxin-A of S.pyogen.
3- Rheumatic fever.	c) "Dog barking" cough, "horse" voice.
4- Scarlet Fever.	d) Results from cross reactivity of anti-M protein Ab and the human heart tissue
5- Impetigo.	e) Can cause dental caries.
	f) The affected area is generally localized in the lower lobes of the lungs.

الممسوحة ضوئيا بـ CamScanner

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كلية الطب و العلوم الصحية
شعبة طب الاستئناف
الفصل الدراسي الأول 2015/2016

Q2) Put True and False beside each statement (10 marks):

1) *Streptococci* are the predominant supra-gingival bacteria. ( ).
2) Anergy can take place in both T and B-cells ( ).
3) Tolerance at the T cell level is longer lasting than tolerance at the B cell level (✓).
4) (Gram+) bacteria are the first Colonizers in formation of dental plaque and caries ( ).
5) Soaps are surface-active detergents that disrupt the bacterial cell membranes ( ).

Q3) Match the following Disease or syndrome with their respective characteristic: (10 marks):

Disease or syndrome	*Characteristic*
1- Clonal deletion(apoptosis)	a) Grafts from the same person
2- Autoimmunity.	b) Central Tolerance for T and B-cells
3- Isografts.	c) Misdirected adaptive immune response.
4- Primary lymphoid organs.	d) Grafts donated by a genetically identical twin.
5- Lipopolysaccharide (LPS)	e) Bone Marrow and Thymus.
	f) Bacterial Endotoxin

الممسوحة ضوئيا بـ CamScanner

Civilization University
Faculty of Medicine & Health Sciences
Section: Dental Medicine
2nd Semester 2015/2016

جامعة الحضارة
كلية الطب و العلوم الطبية
قسم طب الاسنان
الفصل الدراسي الثاني 2015/2016

اسم الطالب : (تسا) يحي عبدالهادي

92/100

MICROBIOLOGY & IMMUNOLOGY-2

Midterm Examination (3rd level /Dentistry) **Allowed time: 2 hrs**

18/25

Q-1) Choice the correct answer for each the following questions {30 marks}:

1) **The morphology of the virus particles is determined by:**
   a) Capsid.
   b) Nucleic acid type
   c) Envelop
   (d) All the above.

2) **The virion is:**
   (a) A complete virus particle.
   b) Virus Nucleic acid.
   c) Viral Capsid.
   d) Viral Envelop.

3) **Prenatal and postnatal Viral Infections can be caused by:**
   a) CMV and commonly Rubella
   (b) HBV and Enteroviruses.
   c) HAV and commonly HIV.
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4) **Viral latent infection is:**
   (a) Transformation of infected cells to malignant cells.
   b) The viral genome is inside the cell, resulting in neither replication nor cell destruction.
   c) Viral replication results in cell necrosis
   d) Viral replication results in cell apoptosis.

5) **Viral infections can be diagnosed by:**
   a) Immunological methods.
   b) Isolation methods.
   c) Direct detection methods.
   (d) All of the above

الممسوحة ضوئيا بـ CamScanner

72% 8:25 PM

Posts

السلام عليكم،
الاسئله المتوقعه اللي ممكن يجيبها الدكتور ع الحاله تبع /الايدز

Q1/What is the viral pathogen cause this illness?
HIV (Human immunodeficiency virus)

Q2/What is the clinical diagnosis for this case ?
ADIS (acquired immune deficiency syndrome)

Q3/What is suitable lab.test can be used for this case?
Serology
Detection of p24 or gp41 used as early marker of HIV
Also CD4 T_cell count

Q4/What is the treatment?
One pill,once a day
EFV+TPV+FTC (Atriupla)
RPV+TPV+FTC (Complera)

Q5/What is the routes of infection? (Transmission)
1/sexual intercourse
2/percutaneous <blood transfusion >
3/maternal -child <transplcential>

Q6/What are the opportunistic disease releated to person with HIV?

هذه اجابته بالصوره

See Translation

Write a comment...

الممسوحة ضوئيا بـ CamScanner

Alexandria University
Faculty of Medicine & Health Sciences
Section: Dental Medicine
1st Semester 2015/2016

كلية الطب والعلوم الطبية
جامعة الاسكندرية
الفصل الدراسي الأول 2015/2016

23) All the following cells regarded as Antigen presenting cells (APC's) EXCEPT:
a) Macrophages
b) Dendritic cells
c) B-lymphocytes
d) Erythrocytes

24) The following cells are responsible for humoral immunity:
a) T cells b) B cells c) N.K. Cells d) Macrophages

25) Which one of the following is the most important set of antigens to evaluate prior to organ allotransplantation in humans:
a) ABO and HLA
b) ABO and Gm
c) ABO and Rh
d) Rh and ABO

26) Immunological memory is a characteristic of both
a) T cells and NK cells
b) B cells and dendritic cells
c) T cells and B cells
d) Macrophages and B cells

27) T- cells that have a low affinity for MHC class I molecules differentiate in the thymus to become which type of cell:
a) T-helper 1 cell
b) CD8+cytotoxic lymphocyte
c) T-helper 2 cell
d) CD4 T-helper 17 -cell.

28) The following cell responsible for cell-mediated immunity:
a) B-cell.
b) T-cell.
c) N.K cell
d) RBCs

29) Virulence Factors of beta hemolytic *S. pyogenes* are:
a) Produces surface antigens.
b) Extracellular toxins.
c) Extracellular enzymes
d) All of the above.

30) Pasteurization is:
a) Disinfection method
b) Sterilization method
c) All the above.
d) None the above.

الممسوحة ضوئيا بـ CamScanner

Alexandria University
Faculty of Medicine & Health Sciences
Section: Dental Medicine
1st Semester 2015/2016

كلية الطب والعلوم الطبية
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الممسوحة ضوئيا بـ CamScanner

19) **Antibiotics that Inhibit folic acid synthesis are:**

a) Sulfa drugs and Trimethoprim.
b) Aminoglycosides and Quinolones.
c) Sulfonamides and Ciprofloxacin.
d) Aminoglycosides.

20) **High-level disinfectants are used for:**

a) Non-critical instruments and devices
b) Endoscopes, Surgical instruments.
c) Animate objectives.
d) All of the above.

21) **During bacterial growth, the development of disease symptoms and highest vulnerability to antibiotics was occurred in :**

a) Lag phase. b) Logarithmic phase. c) Stationary phase d) Decline phase.

22) **Bactericidal antibiotic is:**

a) Kill bacteria and reversibly inhibit growth of microorganisms.
b) Suitable when host defenses are potentially effective.
c) Suitable when host defenses are ineffective.
d) All the above.

23) **During sterilization:**

a) All bacteria except the nonpathogenic must be inactivated.
b) All microorganisms including their spores must be inactivated.
c) Sterilization is obtained by boiling.
d) Prions are inactivated by pasteurization.

24) **Cephalosporin and Vancomycin can inhibit bacterial:**

a) Cell wall synthesis.
b) Protein synthesis.
c) Nucleic acid synthesis.
d) Synthesis of essential metabolites.

25) **Which of the following components is present in gram-negative bacteria bu in gram positive bacteria?**

a) Peptidoglycan
b) Lipid A
c) Capsule
d) Flagella

الممسوحة ضوئيا بـ CamScanner

Microsoft Word - [وضع التوافق]

Q2) Put True an False beside each statement:

1) Bacterial Growth is the orderly increase in the sum of all the components of an organism (T).
2) Bacterial polysaccharide facilitates colonization on the surgical appliances and dental plaque (T)
3) Bacterial endotoxin is produced by Gram positive bacteria, during lysis or multiplication of bacteria (F)
4) (Gram+) bacteria are the first Colonizers in formation of dental plaque and caries (T)
5) Soaps are surface-active detergents that disrupt the bacterial cell membranes (T).

Q3) Choice and write briefly essay on only ONE (1) of the following:

1) **Role of Normal mouth microbiota in dental plaque and caries.**
2) **Transmission methods of microbial infection.**
3) **Bacterial Cells can damage Host Cells by three mechanisms.**
   a) Enumerate these three mechanisms?
   b) In your think, which is the most bacterial damage mechanism? Why?

الممسوحة ضوئيا بـ CamScanner

6) **Advantages of the oral normal flora are:**

a) Contribute to immunity.
b) Exert microbial antagonism against nonindigenous species.
c) Inducing low levels of circulating and secretory antibodies.
d) All of the above.

7) **The action of one anti-microbial drug that enhances the activity of another is called:**

a) Antagonism. b) Synergism. c) Resistance. d) Mutualism.

8) **Antisepsis & Antiseptic agents are:**

a) Chemical agents used on skin or living tissues.
b) Chemical agents used on non- living tissues.
c) Chemical agents used as a topic and systemic disinfectant.
d) All of the above.

9) **Chest radiograph of a patient showing a widened mediastinum that is characteristic of:**

a) Pulmonary anthrax.
b) T.B. infection.
c) Labor pneumonia.
d) Botulism.

10) **Lockjaw / Stiffness of jaw is caused by:**

a) *Clostridium tetani.*
b) *Clostridium botulinum.*
c) *B.anthracis.*
d) *Clostridium perfringens.*

11) **Selective Toxicity of anti-microbial drugs is:**

a) Cause greater harm to microorganisms than to host.
b) Activity of one drug interferes with the action of another.
c) The range of microorganisms they kill or inhibit.
d) None the above.

12) **Physical methods of Sterilization are:**

a) Dry and moist heat.
b) Filtration and radiation only.
c) Oxidizing and Alkylating agents.
d) All of the above.

الممسوحة ضوئيا بـ CamScanner

Q4) Choice and write briefly essay on only ONE (1) of the following: [20 marks):

1) Mechanism of Tolerance induction.
2) Bacterial Cells can damage Host Cells by three mechanisms.
   a) Enumerate these three mechanisms?
   b) In your think, which is the most bacterial damage mechanism? Why?

سؤال مهم
مدا خل
٪100

GOOD LUCK FOR ALL
(Dr/ AbdulBasit Al-Ghoury)
Assistant Professor

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الفصل الدراسي الأول 2015/2016

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الممسوحة ضوئيا بـ CamScanner

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الممسوحة ضوئيا بـ CamScanner

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الممسوحة ضوئيا بـ CamScanner

6) The following diseases are Systemic Mycoses EXCEPT:

a) Coccidioidomycosis and Histoplasmosis.
b) Blastomycosis and Aspergillosis.
c) Ringworm – disease.
d) All of the above.

7) Oseltamavir and Zanamivir is anti-viral drugs that:

a) Block viral release.
b) Inhibit viral assembly.
c) Inhibit viral protein synthesis.
d) Inhibit viral attachment to cells/Penetration.

8) Risk factors for Opportunistic mycoses are:

a) Advanced age and malnutrition.
b) Diabetic individuals.
c) Immunocompromised people.
d) All of the above.

9) Fungal disease, athlete's foot, is caused by:

a) *Tinea manum.*
b) *T.corporis.*
c) *T.capitis*
d) *T.pedis.*

10) Pityriasis versicolor is a chronic mild superficial fungal infection of the stratum corneum caused by:

a) *Malassezia complex.*
b) *Dermatophytes.*
c) *Coccidiodes immitis.*
d) *Pneumocystis carinii.*

11) The following drug is used for Dermatophytosis only is:

a) Amphotericin B.
b) Griseofulvin.
c) Flucytosine.
d) Fluconazole.

12) The usual site of entry of fungi causing systemic mycoses is:

a) Respiratory tract.
b) Gastrointestinal tract.
c) Urogenital tract.
d) All of the above.

الممسوحة ضوئيا بـ CamScanner

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الممسوحة ضوئيا بـ CamScanner

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الممسوحة ضوئيا بـ CamScanner

(17) The bacterial spacise that predominantly adheres and forms a biofilm on the surface of the Salivary pelic
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- S. mutane
- S. epidermidis

(18) physical methods of Sterilization are
- Dry and moist heat
- Filtration and radiation only.
- Oxidizing and alkylating agents.
- all of the above

(19) Responsible for causing more than 80% of all Community acquired UTIs
Escherichia Coli or Staph saprophyticus

(20) The most common cause of typhoid fever is the folwing bacteria
Salmonella. typhi.

(21) Bacteria can acquire antibiotic gene resistance by:
- Transformation
- Conjugation
- Transposone
- all of the above

(22) The mode of gene transfer in which naked DNA is taken up is called?
- Conjugation
- transmation
- Transduction

(23) Bacterial Endospores (spores) is most Comomon in:
- G+
- G-
- Non the above
- all of the above

الممسوحة ضوئيا بـ CamScanner

Civilization University
Faculty of Medicine & Health Sciences
Section: Dental Medicine
2nd Semester 2015/2016

جامعة الحضارة
كلية الطب و العلوم الطبية
قسم طب الاسنان
الفصل الدراسي الثاني 2015/2016

اسم الطالب: [illegible]

92/100

MICROBIOLOGY & IMMUNOLOGY-2

Midterm Examination (3rd level /Dentistry) **Allowed time: 2 hrs**

18/25

Q-1) Choice the correct answer for each the following questions {30 marks}:

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   a) Immunological methods.
   b) Isolation methods.
   c) Direct detection methods.
   (d) All of the above

الممسوحة ضوئيا بـ CamScanner

1) Which viruses can cause human tumors:

a) HPV& EBV.

b) HHV-8 &HBV.

c) HCV & HHV-4.

d) All of the above.

1) Treatment of HIV patient is recommended when:

a) CD4 count below 200 cells/μL.

b) High viral load, rapidly falling CD4 count

c) Patient is symptomatic &Hepatitis-C co-infection.

d) All of the above..

الممسوحة ضوئيا بـ CamScanner

13) **Mechanism of action for β-lactam antibiotics :**

a) Inhibits peptidoglycan synthesis at the final stages of assembly.
b) Bind to 30 S subunit blocking attachment of t RNA.
c) Binds to membrane of G- negative bacteria and alters permeability.
d) Interferes with last step of bacterial cell wall synthesis, causing cell lysis.

14) **The bacterial species that predominantly adheres and forms a biofilm on the surface of the salivary pellicle is:**

a) *S. pneumoniae*
b) *S. agalactiae*
c) *S. mutans*
d) *S. epidermidis*

15) **Features of diphtheria toxicosis:**

a) Edems of the neck hypo[illegible] tissues.
b) Cyanosis of lips and palen[illegible] skin.
c) Tachycardia and decreasing of a body temperature.
d) All of the above.

16) **The mechanism of action for [illegible]acrolides (antibiotics) is:**

a) Bind to 30S subunit; blocks initiation of translation.
b) Bind to 30 S subunit blocking attachment of t RNA.
c) Bind 50 S subunit and prevents continuation of protein synthesis.
d) All the above.

17) **lumpy jaw is caused by :**

a) Actinomyces.
b) Nocardia.
c) M.lepra.
d) Staphylococcus.

18) **Antistreptolysin-O (ASOT) :**

a) Suggests recent respiratory tract bacterial infection.
b) Induced by Skin bacterial infection.
c) Highly toxic, relatively heat stable and highly antigenic.
d) Antistreptolysin-S antibody titer was positive.

الممسوحة ضوئيا بـ CamScanner

13) An 8-year-old boy develops a circular dry, scaly, and pruritic lesion on his leg. What is the diagnostic significance of observing branching, septate, non-pigmented hyphae in a potassium hydroxide-calcofluor white preparation of a scraping from this skin lesion?
   a) Chromomycosis
   b) Dermatophytosis.
   c) Phaeohyphomycosis
   d) Sporotrichosis.

14) Rhinocerebral syndrome is caused by:
   a) Zygomycetes.
   b) Aspergillus.
   c) Oomycetes.
   d) Ascomycetes.

15) Chronic mucocutaneous candidiasis (CMC) is due to:
   a) Defects related to cell-mediated immunity.
   b) Defects related to B-cell-mediated immunity.
   c) Defects related to complement protein deficiency.
   d) All of the above.

الممسوحة ضوئيا بـ CamScanner

c) Their antigenic specificity is determined by the polysaccharide O antigen.

d) They contain peptidoglycan.

3) **The action of one anti-microbial drug that enhances the activity of another is called:**

a) Antagonism b) Synergism c) Resistance d) Mutualism

4) **Selective Toxicity of anti-microbial drugs is:**

a) Cause greater harm to microorganisms than to host.

b) Activity of one drug interferes with the action of another.

c) The range of microorganisms they kill or inhibit.

d) None the above.

5) **The mode of gene transfer in which naked DNA is taken up is called:**

a) Transformation b) Transduction c) Conjugation

6) **Mechanism of action for β-lactam antibiotics :**

a) Inhibits peptidoglycan synthesis at the final stages of assembly

b) Bind to 30 S subunit blocking attachment of t RNA

c) Binds to membrane of G- negative bacteria and alters permeability

d) Interferes with last step of bacterial cell wall synthesis, causing cell lysis

7) **Single base substitution in the 3rd base nucleotide position of a codon can cause:**

a) Silent mutation b) Missense mutation c) Non sense mutation

الممسوحة ضوئيا بـ CamScanner

19) **Antibiotics that Inhibit folic acid synthesis are:**

a) Sulfa drugs and Trimethoprim.
b) Aminoglycosides and Quinolones.
c) Sulfonamides and Ciprofloxacin.
d) Aminoglycosides.

20) **High-level disinfectants are used for:**

a) Non-critical instruments and devices
b) Endoscopes, Surgical instruments.
c) Animate objectives.
d) All of the above.

21) **During bacterial growth, the development of disease symptoms and highest vulnerability to antibiotics was occurred in :**

a) Lag phase. b) Logarithmic phase. c) Stationary phase d) Decline phase.

22) **Bactericidal antibiotic is:**

a) Kill bacteria and reversibly inhibit growth of microorganisms.
b) Suitable when host defenses are potentially effective.
c) Suitable when host defenses are ineffective.
d) All the above.

23) **During sterilization:**

a) All bacteria except the nonpathogenic must be inactivated.
b) All microorganisms including their spores must be inactivated.
c) Sterilization is obtained by boiling.
d) Prions are inactivated by pasteurization.

24) **Cephalosporin and Vancomycin can inhibit bacterial:**

a) Cell wall synthesis.
b) Protein synthesis.
c) Nucleic acid synthesis.
d) Synthesis of essential metabolites.

25) **Which of the following components is present in gram-negative bacteria bu in gram positive bacteria?**

a) Peptidoglycan
b) Lipid A
c) Capsule
d) Flagella

الممسوحة ضوئيا بـ CamScanner

A 36-year-old male patient has an abscess with a strain of *Staphylococcus aureus* that is betalactamase- positive. This indicates that the organism is resistant to which of the following antibiotics?

(A) Penicillin G, ampicillin, and piperacillin.

(B) Trimethoprim-sulfamethoxazole

(C) Erythromycin, clarithromycin, and azithromycin

(D) Vancomycin

(E) Cefazolin and ceftriaxone

الممسوحة ضوئيا بـ CamScanner

Q2) Match the following Disease or syndrome with their respective characteristic: [10Marks]

Disease or syndrome	*Characteristic*
1- Lobar pneumonia.	a) Superficial lesions caused by staph. And streptococcus bacteria.
2- *Streptococci Viridans* .	b) Can be caused by pyrogenic exotoxin-A of S.pyogen.
3- Rheumatic fever.	c) "Dog barking" cough, "horse" voice.
4- Scarlet Fever.	d) Results from cross reactivity of anti-M protein Ab and the human heart tissue
5- Impetigo.	e) Can cause dental caries.
	f) The affected area is generally localized in the lower lobes of the lungs.

الممسوحة ضوئيا بـ CamScanner

1) **Rheumatic fever and Scarlet fever is caused by:**

a) *Streptococcus pyogenes.*

b) *Streptococcus agalactiae*

c) *S. pneumoniae*

d) *S.aureus*

1) **The drug of choice for methicillin resistant *staph. aureus* is:**

a) Ampicillin.

b) Erythromycin.

c) Neomycin.

d) Vancomycin.

ick to add notes

الممسوحة ضوئيا بـ CamScanner

1) Risk factors for Opportunistic mycoses are:

a) Advanced age and malnutrition.

b) Diabetic individuals.

c) Immunocompromised people.

d) All of the above.

1) Pityriasis versicolor is a chronic mild superficial fungal infection of the stratum corneum caused by:

a) Malassezia complex.

b) Dermatophytes.

c) Coccidiodes immitis.

d) Pneumocystis carinii.

الممسوحة ضوئيا بـ CamScanner

MICROBIOLOGY & IMMUNOLOGY-2

Midterm Examination (2nd level /Dentistry)

Allowed time: 2 hrs

Q-1) Choice the correct answer for each the following questions (45 marks):

1) **The Clinical candidiasis is present as:**
   a) Oral candidiasis.
   b) Cutaneous and Genital candidiasis.
   c) Systemic candidiasis.
   d) All of the above.

2) **Cutaneous Mycoses is caused by:**
   a) Microsporum, Trichophyton, and Epidermophyton.
   b) Histoplasma capsulatum, Blastomyces dermatidis.
   c) Ascomycetes , Oomycetes and Myxomycetes.
   d) None of the above.

3) **Viral latent infection is:**
   a) Transformation of infected cells to malignant cells.
   b) The viral genome is inside the cell, resulting in neither replication nor cell destruction.
   c) Viral replication results in cell necrosis
   d) Viral replication results in cell apoptosis.

4) **Inhibit Ergosterol biosynthesis – affect cell membranes of fungal cell:**
   a) Azole Fungicides.
   b) Echinocandins.
   c) Fluorinated Pyrimidines.
   d) Polyenes.

5) **Prenatal and postnatal Viral Infections can be caused by:**
   a) CMV and commonly Rubella.
   b) HBV and Enteroviruses.
   c) HAV and commonly HIV.
   d) All the above.

1 - تأكد ان عدد الأسئلة اربعة

الممسوحة ضوئيا بـ CamScanner

1) A19-year-old female college student has fever, sore throat, and cervical lymphadenopathy accompanied by lymphocytosis with atypical cells and an increase in sheep cell agglutinins. The diagnosis is most likely:

a) Infectious hepatitis.
b) Infectious mononucleosis.
c) Chickenpox.
d) Herpes simplex infection.

1) A 28-year-old woman has recurrent genital herpes. Which of the following statements about genital herpes infections is true?

a) Reactivation of latent HBC during pregnancy poses no threat to the newborn.
b) They cannot be transmitted in the absence of apparent lesions.
c) Recurrent episodes due to reactivation of latent HSV-8.
d) They can be caused by herpes simplex-2 (HSV-2).

to add notes

الممسوحة ضوئيا بـ CamScanner

During bacterial growth, the development of disease symptoms and highest vulnerability to antibiotics was occurred in:

- Lag phase [Logarithmic phase] - stationary phase - Declin phase

(13) Cell wall of both Gram - and Gram + bacteria ar composed of Complex macromoleculs, which of the following statement describe both type of cell walls

[- They Contain peptidoglycan]

- They Contain Significal amount of teichoic acid
- They Contain pores made from Protein.
- Their antigenic specificity is deremind by the polysaccharid O Ag

(14) Pulmonary T.B in Yemen is more prevalent in.

- Sanaa - Taiz [adan] - Saddah.

(15) factors that assist microbial pathogens to established infection are:

- Capsule Secretion and possesion pilli.
- production of endotoxin or exotoxin
- production of extra-cellular enzymes.

[All the above.]

(16) The difference between Gram - and Gr + bacteria is:

- They have peptidoglycan layer.
- plasma membrane

[- periplasmic space between inner and outer membrane]

- all of the above

الممسوحة ضوئيا بـ CamScanner

1) **An 8-year-old boy develops a circular dry, scaly, and pruritic lesion on his leg. What is the diagnostic significance of observing branching, septate, non-pigmented hyphae in a potassium hydroxide-calcofluor white preparation of a scraping from this skin lesion?**

a) Chromomycosis

b) Dermatophytosis.

c) Phaeohyphomycosis

d) Sporotrichosis

الممسوحة ضوئيا بـ CamScanner

26) **Endospores formation is more common in:**

a) Gram positive rods bacteria.
b) Gram positive cocci bacteria.
c) Gram negative cocci bacteria.
d) Gram negative rods bacteria.

27) **The most common method of bacterial Quantification is:**

a) Direct Cell Count.
b) Plate Count.
c) Dry Weight.
d) Membrane Filter.

28) **Which of the following factors is not generally considered when selecting initial antimicrobial therapy for an infection?**

a) Anatomic site of the infection (eg, meningitis or urinary tract infection).
b) Age and whether or not the patient is immunocompromised.
c) Whether or not the patient has appliances in place (eg, artificial hip joint, artificial heart valve, urinary catheter).
d) Waiting for culture and susceptibility test results.

29) **Human Normal Flora or microbiota are regularly found at any anatomical site of human body EXCEPT:**

a) Human Oral Cavity and Respiratory system.
b) Large and small intestine.
c) Cerebrospinal fluid, blood and brain.
d) Genitourinary tract.

30) **Bacteria can acquire antibiotic gene resistance by:**

a) Transformation.
b) Conjugation.
c) Transposons.
d) All the above.

الممسوحة ضوئيا بـ CamScanner

6) **Oseltamavir and Zanamivir is anti-viral drugs that:**
   a) Block viral release.
   b) Inhibit viral assembly.
   c) Inhibit viral protein synthesis.
   d) Inhibit viral attachment to cells/Penetration.

7) **Pseudoviruses are:**
   a) Viruses without N.A but have capsid.
   b) Have the Nucleic acid of the host.
   c) Unable to replicate but can be infectious.
   d) All the above.

8) **Oral Herpes - Cold sores is caused by**
   a) HSV-1
   b) HSV-2
   c) HSV-8
   d) HSV-7.

9) **The drug of choice for treatment of Oral Herpes is :**
   a) Acyclovir
   b) Amantadine
   c) Indiavir.
   d) All of the above.

10) **Infectious mononucleosis is caused by:**
   a) Epstein-Barr virus.
   b) herpes zoster (shingles).
   c) B19 virus.
   d) HSV-2.

27/30

الممسوحة ضوئيا بـ CamScanner

A 36-year-old male patient has an abscess with a strain of *Staphylococcus aureus* that is betalactamase- positive. This indicates that the organism is resistant to which of the following antibiotics?

(A) Penicillin G, ampicillin, and piperacillin.

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(C) Erythromycin, clarithromycin, and azithromycin

(D) Vancomycin

(E) Cefazolin and ceftriaxone

الممسوحة ضوئيا بـ CamScanner

1) **Responsible for causing more than 80% of all community-acquired UTIs:**

a) Escherichia coli.
b) Proteus vulgaris.
c) Staph. saprophyticus.
d) Yersinia pestis.

1) **The most common cause of typhoid fever is the following bacteria:**

a) Escherichia coli.
b) Salmonella. typhi.
c) Shigella sonnei.
d) Strept. viridans.

Click to add notes

الممسوحة ضوئيا بـ CamScanner

1) **An 8-year-old boy develops a circular dry, scaly, and pruritic lesion on his leg. What is the diagnostic significance of observing branching, septate, non-pigmented hyphae in a potassium hydroxide-calcofluor white preparation of a scraping from this skin lesion?**

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c) Phaeohyphomycosis
d) Sporotrichosis

الممسوحة ضوئيا بـ CamScanner

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a) Defects related to cell-mediated immunity.
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c) Defects related to complement protein deficiency.
d) All of the above.

الممسوحة ضوئيا بـ CamScanner

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c) Shigella sonnei.

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Click to add notes

الممسوحة ضوئيا بـ CamScanner

6) The following diseases are Systemic Mycoses EXCEPT:
   a) Coccidioidomycosis and Histoplasmosis.
   b) Blastomycosis and Aspergillosis.
   c) Ringworm – disease.
   d) All of the above.

7) Oseltamavir and Zanamivir is anti-viral drugs that:
   a) Block viral release.
   b) Inhibit viral assembly.
   c) Inhibit viral protein synthesis.
   d) Inhibit viral attachment to cells/Penetration.

8) Risk factors for Opportunistic mycoses are:
   a) Advanced age and malnutrition.
   b) Diabetic individuals.
   c) Immunocompromised people.
   d) All of the above.

9) Fungal disease, athlete's foot, is caused by:
   a) *Tinea manum.*
   b) *T.corporis.*
   c) *T.capitis*
   d) *T.pedis.*

10) Pityriasis versicolor is a chronic mild superficial fungal infection of the stratum corneum caused by:
   a) *Malassezia complex.*
   b) *Dermatophytes.*
   c) *Coccidiodes immitis.*
   d) *Pneumocystis carinii.*

11) The following drug is used for Dermatophytosis only is:
   a) Amphotericin B.
   b) Griseofulvin.
   c) Flucytosine.
   d) Fluconazole.

12) The usual site of entry of fungi causing systemic mycoses is:
   a) Respiratory tract.
   b) Gastrointestinal tract.
   c) Urogenital tract.
   d) All of the above.

الممسوحة ضوئيا بـ CamScanner

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d) Pneumocystis carinii.

الممسوحة ضوئيا بـ CamScanner

Q4) Answer the following question (10 marks):

An 8-year-old boy develops a severe sore throat. On examination, a grayish-white exudate is seen on the tonsils and pharynx. In addition, fever and rigor was found. The differential diagnosis includes group-A streptococcal infection, Epstein-Barr virus (EBV) infection, severe adenovirus infection, and diphtheria.

1- What is the possible microbial pathogen causes this illness? And what are the modes of infection?

2- What are the clinical laboratory tests can be used for this case?

3- How can you treat this case?

4- What are the clinical complications for this illness if not be treated?

الممسوحة ضوئيا بـ CamScanner

c) Enzymes production.

d) All the above.

16) Physical methods of Sterilization are:

a) Dry and moist heat.

b) Filtration and radiation.

c) Oxidizing and Alkylating agents.

d) All of the above.

17) Bactericidal antibiotic is:

a) Kill bacteria and reversibly inhibit growth of microorganisms.

b) Suitable when host defenses are potentially effective.

c) Suitable when host defenses are ineffective.

d) All the above.

18) Transposons are characterized by:

a) Transfer of drug resistance.

b) Transfer from chromosome to a plasmid and vice versa.

c) Transfer from one chromosome site to another.

d) All of the above

19) Plasmid transfer is not possible in only one of the following of Gene transfer method:

a) Transduction b) Transformation c) Conjugation

20) Factors that assist pathogens to established infection are:

a) Capsule secretion and possession Pili.

b) Production of endotoxin or exotoxin.

c) Production of extra-cellular enzymes.

d) All the above.

الممسوحة ضوئيا بـ CamScanner

1) Bacterial Food poisoning can be caused by:

a) Staphylococcus aureus, Bacillus cereus.

b) Clostridium perfringens.

c) Clostridium botulinum.

d) All of the above.

1) B.C.G. Vaccine is used for the prevention of:

a) Brucellosis.

b) Diphtheria.

c) Botulism.

d) Tuberculosis

1) The most serious toxic shock syndrome is caused by the following bacteria:

a) *Staph. albus.*

b) Staph. aureus.

c) Strep. viridans.

d) Strep. pyogens.

ck to add notes

الممسوحة ضوئيا بـ CamScanner

1) Rheumatic fever and Scarlet fever is caused by:

a) Streptococcus pyogenes.

b) Streptococcus agalactiae

c) S. pneumoniae

d) S.aureus

1) The drug of choice for methicillin resistant *staph. aureus* is:

a) Ampicillin.

b) Erythromycin.

c) Neomycin.

d) Vancomycin.

ick to add notes

الممسوحة ضوئيا بـ CamScanner

5/3/2016

1) The action of one anti-microbial drug that enhances the activity of another is called:

a) Antagonism. (b) Synergism. c) Resistance. d) Mutualism.

1) Selective Toxicity of anti-microbial drugs is:

a) Cause greater harm to microorganisms than to host.

b) Activity of one drug interferes with the action of another.

c) The range of microorganisms they kill or inhibit.

d) None the above.

1) The mechanism of action for Macrolides (antibiotics) is:

a) Bind to 30S subunit; blocks initiation of translation.

b) Bind to 30 S subunit blocking attachment of t RNA.

c) Bind 50 S subunit and prevents continuation of protein synthesis.

d) All the above.

الممسوحة ضوئيا بـ CamScanner

اسم الطالب :

Q4) Choice and answer only one (1) of the following: 25 marks

1) Clinical conditions of Oral Herpes-HSV-1.

2) Mechanisms of Anti-viral drugs.

* Drugs depend on cell penetration :- inhibits
- like Anti-viral HIV drug

- Drugs depend on uncoating :- Inhibits
- like anti H. pylori (Amantadine)

* Drug depend on viral release :-
- Oseltamivir
Protein inhibitors and interferon
with immunoglobulin

* Mechanisms of anti-viral drugs are :-

1- infections
2- immunodeficiency
3- Prevent penetration
4- Prevent DNA
5 - Avoid Z...

20/25

GOOD LUCK FOR ALL
(Dr/ AbdulBasit Al-Ghamri)
Assistant Professor

الممسوحة ضوئيا بـ CamScanner

16) The cell wall of bacteria:

a) Determinate the staining properties according to Gram and contains antigens which can be used in the diagnostics.
b) Is the surface component of all bacteria.
c) Contains peptidoglycan always resistant to lysozyme.
d) In G+ bacteria contains lipopolysaccharide.

17) Which of the following components is present in gram-negative bacteria but not in gram positive bacteria?

a) Peptidoglycan
b) Lipid A
c) Capsule
d) Flagella

18) Which of the following immunoglobulin classes is responsible for eliciting allergic reactions (Type I hypersensitivities):

a) IgG b) IgM c) IgA d) IgE

19) The form of genetic exchange in which donor DNA is introduced to the recipient by a bacterial virus is

a) Transformation
b) Conjugation
c) Transfection
d) Transduction

20) During sterilization:

a) All bacteria except the nonpathogenic must be inactivated.
b) All microorganisms including their spores must be inactivated.
c) Sterilization is obtained by boiling .
d) Prions are inactivated by pasteurization.

21) The cell that is considered to be one of the basic cells of the innate immune response is which one of the following:

a) CD4+T-helper 1lymphocyte
b) CD4+T-helper 2 lymphocyte
c) B- lymphocyte
d) Macrophage.

22) Antisepsis & Antiseptic agents are:

a) Chemical agents used on skin or living tissue
b) Chemical agents used on non- living tissues
c) Chemical agents used as a topic and systemic disinfectant
d) All of the above.

الممسوحة ضوئيا بـ CamScanner

...ation University
...ulty of Medicine & Health Sciences
...ection: Dental Medicine
1st Semester 2015/2016

2015/2016

اسم الطالب: Samar Saeed

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a) Transformation
b) Conjugation
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d) Transduction

19) Most microorganisms pathogenic for humans grow best in the laboratory when cultures are incubated at
a) 15–20 °C
b) 20–30 °C
c) 30–37 °C
d) 38–50 °C

20) Bacterial Culture media include some of the following requirements for growth, which are:
a) Water and energy sources.
b) Nitrogen-containing compounds and PH indicators.
c) Accessory growth factors and Solidifying agents.
d) Selective and reducing agents.
e) All the above.

الممسوحة ضوئيا بـ CamScanner

13) An 8-year-old boy develops a circular dry, scaly, and pruritic lesion on his leg. What is the diagnostic significance of observing branching, septate, non-pigmented hyphae in a potassium hydroxide-calcofluor white preparation of a scraping from this skin lesion?

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c) Defects related to complement protein deficiency.
d) All of the above.

الممسوحة ضوئيا بـ CamScanner

20: A
21: A
22: D
23: A + b
24: A
25: E

الممسوحة ضوئيا بـ CamScanner

[13] Prenatal and postnatal viral infections can be caused by:
a) CMV and Commonly Rubella
b) HSV and Enterovirus
c) HBV and Commonly HIV
d) All of the above

[14] Chronic mucocutaneous candidiasis (CMC) is due to:
a) defects related to cell-mediated immunity
b) defects related to B-cell-mediated immunity
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[17] Risk factors for opportunistic mycoses are:
a) Advanced age and malnutrition
b) Diabetic individuals
c) Immunocompromised people
d) all of the above

[18] Which of viruses can cause human tumors:
a) HPV & EBV
b) HHV & HBV
c) HCV & HHV-4
d) all of the above

الممسوحة ضوئيا بـ CamScanner

1) **The following microbial agents can cause sexual transmitted diseases (STD) <u>EXCEPT:</u>**

a) N. gonorrhoeae.

b) C.albicans.

c) HIV

d) C.tetani.

1) **The inhabitants of a group of small villages in rural sub-Saharan Africa suffered an epidemic of meningitis. Ten percent of the people died, most of them under the age of 15 years. The microorganism that most likely caused this epidemic was:**

a) Streptococcus agalactiae (group B)

b) Escherichia coli K1 (capsular type I)

c) Haemophilus influenzae serotype b

d) Neisseria meningitidis serogroup A

الممسوحة ضوئيا بـ CamScanner

7- Nasmyth's membrane is one of the histological structures of :
a- Dental dentin.
b- Dental enamel.
c- Dental cementum.
d- Dental pulp.
e- Alveolar bone.

8- Granular layer of Tomes is one of the histological structures of :
a- Dental dentin.
b- Dental enamel.
c- Dental cementum.
d- Dental pulp.
e- Alveolar bone.

9- Cementum overlaps the cervical end of enamel for a short distance in :
a- 30% of the teeth.
b- 10% of the teeth.
c- 50% of the teeth.
d- 60% of the teeth.
e- 20% of the teeth.

10- The width of the periodontal ligament ranges from :
a- 0.21 – 0.25 mm.
b- 0.12 – 0.20 mm.
c- 0.15 – 0.21 mm.
d- 0.12 – 0.21 mm.
e- 0.12 – 0.15 mm.

11- One of the following is responsible for bitter sensation :
a-The fungiform papillae at the tip of the tongue.
b-The fungiform papillae at the lateral borders of the tongue.
c-The circumvallate papillae at the middle areas of the posterior part of the tongue.
d-The foliate papillae at the lateral areas of the posterior part of the tongue.
e-The filiform papillae at the tip of the tongue.

12- Von Ebner glands are :
a- Mixed glands.
b- Pure mucous glands.
c- Pure serous glands.
d- Major salivary glands.
e- Oral vestibule glands.

13- Enamel in areas where the enamel rods are twisted and braided together is cal
a- Enamel spindles.
b- Enamel tufts.
c- Enamel lamellae.
d- Gnarled enamel.
e- Hunter Schreger's bands.

14- Subodontoblastic plexus or plexus of Raschkow is the nerve fibers of :
a- Dental dentin.
b- Dental enamel.
c- Dental cementum.
d- Alveolar bone.
e- Periodontal ligament.

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are ineffective.

d) All the above

18) Transposons are characterized by:

a) Transfer of drug resistance.

b) Transfer from chromosome to a plasmid and vice versa.

c) Transfer from one chromosome site to another.

d) All of the above

19) Plasmid transfer is not possible in only one of the following of Gene transfer method:

a) Transduction b) Transformation c) Conjugation

20) Factors that assist pathogens to established infection are:

a) Capsule secretion and possession Pills.

b) Production of endotoxin or exotoxin.

c) Production of extra-cellular enzymes.

d) All the above

21) Antisepsis & Antiseptic agents are:

a) Chemical agents used on skin or living tissues.

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d) All of the above.

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b) All microorganisms including their spores must be inactivated.

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a) Cell wall synthesis.

b) Protein synthesis.

c) Nucleic acid synthesis.

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24) The cell wall of bacteria:

a) Determinate the staining properties according to Gram and contains antigens, which can be used in the diagnostics.

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الممسوحة ضوئيا بـ CamScanner

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a) Staphylococcus aureus, Bacillus cereus.

b) Clostridium perfringens.

c) Clostridium botulinum.

d) All of the above.

1) B.C.G. Vaccine is used for the prevention of:

a) Brucellosis.

b) Diphtheria.

c) Botulism.

d) Tuberculosis

1) The most serious toxic shock syndrome is caused by the following bacteria:

a) *Staph. albus.*

b) Staph. aureus.

c) Strep. viridans.

d) Strep. pyogens.

ck to add notes

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University
of Medicine & Health Sciences
Dental Medicine
Semester 2015/2016

جامعة المنصورة
كلية الطب و العلوم الطبية
شعبة طب الاسنان
الفصل الدراسي الثاني 2015/2016

اسم الطالب :

Q2) Put True (T) and False (F) for each the following sentences: (20 marks)

1) Most of DNA viruses are replicated in nucleus of host cell (✓).
2) Viremia is present in systemic & local viral infections (✗).
3) Viral envelop is Derived from the host cell (✓).
4) Herpes viruses can establish latent infections (✓).
5) HPV-6 &11 are associated with benign head & neck tumors(✓).

20/20

Q3) Match the following item from column (A) with their respective characteristic statement from Column (B): (25 marks)

A	B
1) Prions	1) Associated with HSV-8.
2) Oral hairy leukoplakia	2) Viruses that infect plant.
3) Burkitt's lymphoma.	3) Fifth disease and anemia.
4) B19 virus.	4) Tumor of jaw area of lymphoid tissues.
5) Kaposi's Sarcoma	5) HIV patients infected with HSV-4.
	6) Proteinaceous infectious particle.

✓ 1 → 6
✓ 2 → 5
✓ 3 → 4
✓ 4 → 3
✓ 5 → 1

25/25

الممسوحة ضوئيا بـ CamScanner

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a) Determinate the staining properties according to Gram and contains antigens, which can be used in the diagnostics.
b) Is the surface component of all bacteria.
c) Contains peptidoglycan always resistant to lysozyme.
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17) Which of the following components is present in gram-negative bacteria but not in gram positive bacteria?

a) Peptidoglycan
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18) Which of the following immunoglobulin classes is responsible for eliciting allergic reactions (Type I hypersensitivities):

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19) The form of genetic exchange in which donor DNA is introduced to the recipient by a bacterial virus is

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21) The cell that is considered to be one of the basic cells of the innate immune response is which one of the following:

a) CD4+T-helper 1lymphocyte
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الممسوحة ضوئيا بـ CamScanner

A 45-year-old man who immigrated to the United States 5 years ago sustained a puncture injury to the lower part of his right leg when his rotary lawn mower threw a small stick into the leg. Six days later, he noticed spasms in the muscles of his right leg; on day 7, the spasms increased. Today—day 8—he had generalized muscle spasms, particularly noticeable in the muscles of his jaw. He was unable to open his jaw and came to the emergency room. In the emergency department you see a man who is alert and lying quietly in bed. A door slams down the hall and suddenly he has generalized muscle spasm with arching of his back. **The correct diagnosis is which of the following?**

(A) Botulism

(B) Anthrax

(C) Gas gangrene

(D) Tetanus

(E) Toxic shock syndrome

الممسوحة ضوئيا بـ CamScanner

a) Non-critical instruments and devices
b) Endoscopes, Surgical instruments.
c) Animate objectives.
d) All of the above

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28) The action of which of the following agents or processes on bacteria can be reversed?

a) A disinfectant
b) A bactericidal agent
c) A bacteriostatic agent
d) Autoclaving at 121 °C for 15 minutes

29) Most microorganisms pathogenic for humans grow best in the laboratory when cultures are incubated at

a) 15–20 °C
b) 20–30 °C
c) 30–37 °C
d) 38–50 °C

30) Bacterial Culture media include some of the following requirements for growth, which are:

a) Water and energy sources.
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c) Accessory growth factors and Solidifying agents.
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Q2) Put True an False beside each statement:

1) Bacterial Growth is the orderly increase in the sum of all the components of an organism (T).
2) Bacterial polysaccharide facilitates colonization on the surgical appliances and dental plaque (T).
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4) (Gram+) bacteria are the first Colonizers in formation of dental plaque and caries (T).
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الممسوحة ضوئيا بـ CamScanner

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الممسوحة ضوئيا بـ CamScanner

University
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الممسوحة ضوئيا بـ CamScanner

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MICROBIOLOGY & IMMUNOLOGY

Midterm Examination (3rd level /Denistry) allowed time: 2 hrs

Q-1) Choice the correct answer for each the following questions (60 marks):

1) **Bacteria can acquire antibiotic gene resistance by:**
   a) Transformation b) Conjugation.
   c) Transpesons. d) All the above.

2) **The most bacterial pathogens can grow at 37°C and regarded as:**
   a) Psychrophilic. b) Thermophilic.
   c) Mesophilic. d) All the above.

3) **The Cell wall of both Gram-positive and Gram-negative bacteria are composed of complex macromolecules. Which of the following statement describes both types of cell walls:**
   a) They contain significant amounts of teichoic acid.
   b) They contain pores made from proteins.
   c) Their antigenic specificity is determined by the polysaccharide O antigen.
   d) They contain peptidoglycan.

4) **The mode of gene transfer in which naked DNA is taken up is called:**
   a) Transformation b) Transduction c) Conjugation

5) **The following bacteria have no or without cell wall :**
   a) Mycoplasma b) G.positive bacteria c) G.negative bacteria.

6) **Single base substitution in the 3rd base nucleotide position of a codon can cause:**
   a) Silent mutation b) Missense mutation c) Non sense mutation

7) **Bacterial Endospores (Spores) is most common in:**
   a) Gram positive bacteria b) Gram negative bacteria.
   C) All the above. d) Non the above.

الممسوحة ضوئيا بـ CamScanner

1) The bacterial specie that predominantly adheres and forms a bio...

surface of the salivary pellicle is:

a) *S. pneumoniae*
b) *S. agalactiae*
c) *S. mutans*
d) *S. epidermidis*

1) **The following parameters that are associated with high risk of dental caries development are:**
   a) Acid producing bacteria and little or no fluoride intake.
   b) Un-stimulated salivary flow rate < 0.7 ml/min.
   c) Consumption of high levels of sucrose and other fermentable carbohydrates.
   d) All of the above.

1) **The most important bacterial factor in the formation of tooth caries is:**

a) The formation of hemolysins
b) The formation of lactic acid
c) The formation of lipopolysaccharides
d) The formation of capsule.

1) **The following bacteria responsible for halitosis:**
   a) *Fusobacterium*
   b) *Lactobacillus*
   c) *Viridans Streptococci*
   d) All of the above.

الممسوحة ضوئيا بـ CamScanner

Q2) Put True and False beside each statement (10 marks):

1) *Streptococci* are the predominant supra-gingival bacteria (✓).
2) Anergy can take place in both T and B-cells (✓).
3) Tolerance at the T cell level is longer lasting than tolerance at the B cell level (✓).
4) (Gram+) bacteria are the first Colonizers in formation of dental plaque and caries (✓).
5) Soaps are surface-active detergents that disrupt the bacterial cell membranes (✓).

Q3) Match the following Disease or syndrome with their respective characteristic: (10 marks):

Disease or syndrome	*Characteristic*
1- Clonal deletion(apoptosis) b	a) Grafts from the same person
2- Autoimmunity. c	b) Central Tolerance for T and B-cells.
3- Isografts. d	c) Misdirected adaptive immune response.
4- Primary lymphoid organs. e	d) Grafts donated by a genetically identical twin.
5- Lipopolysaccharide (LPS) f	e) Bone Marrow and Thymus.
	f) Bacterial Endotoxin.

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[1] Viral latent infection is :
a) Transformation of infected cells to malignant cells
b) The viral genome is inside the cell ,resulting in neither replication nor cell destruction
c) Viral replication results in cell necrosis
d) Viral replication results in cell apoptosis

[2] Inhibit Ergosterol biosynthesis - affect cell membranes of fungal cell :-
a) Azole fungicides
b) Echinocandins
c) Fluorinated Pyrimidines
d) Polyenes

[3] Which hepatitis viruses are acquired orally :
a) HAV & HEV
b) HBV & HCV
c) HDV & HAV
d) All of the above

[4] The cell that is considered to be one of the basic cells of the innate immune response is which one of the following :
a) CD4 + T-helper 1 lymphocyte
b) CD4 + T-helper 2 lymphocyte
c) B- lymphocyte
d) Macrophage

[5] Cutaneous Mycoses is caused by :
a) Microsporum , Trichophyton and Epidermophyton
b) Histoplasma capsulatum Blastomyces dermatidis
c) Ascomycetes Oomycetes and Myxomycetes
D) None of the above

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6) **Advantages of the oral normal flora are:**

a) Contribute to immunity.
b) Exert microbial antagonism against nonindigenous species.
c) Inducing low levels of circulating and secretory antibodies.
d) All of the above.

7) **The action of one anti-microbial drug that enhances the activity of another is called:**

a) Antagonism. b) Synergism. c) Resistance. d) Mutualism.

8) **Antisepsis & Antiseptic agents are:**

a) Chemical agents used on skin or living tissues.
b) Chemical agents used on non- living tissues.
c) Chemical agents used as a topic and systemic disinfectant.
d) All of the above.

9) **Chest radiograph of a patient showing a widened mediastinum that is characteristic of:**

a) Pulmonary anthrax.
b) T.B. infection.
c) Labor pneumonia.
d) Botulism.

10) **Lockjaw / Stiffness of jaw is caused by:**

a) *Clostridium tetani.*
b) *Clostridium botulinum.*
c) *B.anthracis.*
d) *Clostridium perfringens.*

11) **Selective Toxicity of anti-microbial drugs is:**

a) Cause greater harm to microorganisms than to host.
b) Activity of one drug interferes with the action of another.
c) The range of microorganisms they kill or inhibit.
d) None the above.

12) **Physical methods of Sterilization are:**

a) Dry and moist heat.
b) Filtration and radiation only.
c) Oxidizing and Alkylating agents.
d) All of the above.

الممسوحة ضوئيا بـ CamScanner

MEDICAL MICROBIOLOGY

Q-1) Choice the correct answer for each the following questions

1) Advantages of the oral normal flora are:
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2) Cell wall of both Gram-positive and Gram-negative bacteria are composed of complex macromolecules. Which of the following statement describes both types of cell walls:
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5) The mode of gene transfer in which naked DNA is taken up is called:

a) Transformation b) Transduction c) Conjugation

6) Mechanism of action for β-lactam antibiotics :
- a) Inhibits peptidoglycan synthesis at the final stages of assembly
- b) Bind to 30 S subunit blocking attachment of t RNA.
- c) Binds to membrane of G- negative bacteria and alters permeability.
- d) Interferes with last step of bacterial cell wall synthesis, causing cell lysis.

7) Single base substitution in the 3rd base nucleotide position of a codon can cause:

a) Silent mutation b) Missense mutation c) Non sense mutation

8) The mechanism of action for Macrolides (antibiotics) is:
- a) Bind to 50S subunit; blocks initiation of translation
- b) Bind to 30 S subunit blocking attachment of t RNA
- c) Bind 50 S subunit and prevents continuation of

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   d) They contain peptidoglycan.

2) **The majority of human clinical anthrax is:**
   a) Cutaneous anthrax.
   b) Gastrointestinal anthrax.
   c) Pulmonary anthrax.
   d) All of the above.

3) **Pulmonary T.B. in Yemen is more prevalent in:**
   a) Sana'a governorate.
   b) Aden governorate.
   c) Taiz governorate.
   d) Saddah governorate.

4) **Factors that assist microbial pathogens to established infection are:**
   a) Capsule secretion and possession Pilli.
   b) Production of endotoxin or exotoxin.
   c) Production of extra-cellular enzymes.
   d) All the above.

5) **The difference between Gram-negative and Gram-positive bacteria is:**
   a) They have peptidoglycan layer.
   b) Plasma membrane.
   c) Periplasmic space between inner and outer membrane.
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•بالحمد لله استغفر الله•

الممسوحة ضوئيا بـ CamScanner

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c) Accessory growth factors and Solidifying agents.
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51
60

الممسوحة ضوئيا بـ CamScanner

19) **Antibiotics that Inhibit folic acid synthesis are:**

a) Sulfa drugs and Trimethoprim.
b) Aminoglycosides and Quinolones.
c) Sulfonamides and Ciprofloxacin.
d) Aminoglycosides.

20) **High-level disinfectants are used for:**

a) Non-critical instruments and devices
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21) **During bacterial growth, the development of disease symptoms and highest vulnerability to antibiotics was occurred in :**

a) Lag phase. b) Logarithmic phase. c) Stationary phase d) Decline phase.

22) **Bactericidal antibiotic is:**

a) Kill bacteria and reversibly inhibit growth of microorganisms.
b) Suitable when host defenses are potentially effective.
c) Suitable when host defenses are ineffective.
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10) Bacterial Exo-toxins characterized by:

a) Relatively heat stable and usually produced fever in the host.
b) Excreted by Dead cells and produced by only G- negative bacteria.
c) Weakly immunogenic and not converted to toxoids.
d) Highly toxic, relatively heat unstable and highly antigenic.

11) Selective bacteria culture media are characterized by:

a) Have a substance that inhibits the growth of some bacteria while allowing the growth of others.
b) Have a chemical compound that reacts differently to different organisms and produce morphologically distinguishable colonies.
c) Contain the essential requirements for the growth of most bacteria.
d) All the above.

12) Addition or deletion of one or more bases in the DNA is called:

a) Frame shift mutation b) Point mutation c) Silent mutation

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c) Plasma membrane.
d) Periplasmic space between inner and outer membrane.

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الممسوحة ضوئيا بـ CamScanner

)Choice the correct answer for each the following questions (

Certain microorganisms are never considered to be members of the normal flo considered to be pathogens. Which one of the following organisms fits into the

a) *Streptococcus pneumoniae*
b) *Escherichia coli*
c) *Mycobacterium tuberculosis*
d) *Staphylococcus aureus*

Advantages of the human normal flora are:

a) Contribute to immunity
b) Exert microbial antagonism against nonindigenous species
c) Inducing low levels of circulating and secretory antibodies
d) All of the above.

Human Normal Flora or Microbiota are regularly found at any anatom human body EXCEPT:

a) Human Oral Cavity and Respiratory system
b) Large and small intestine
c) Cerebrospinal fluid, blood and brain
d) Genitourinary tract

The difference between Gram-negative and Gram-positive bacteria is:

a) They have peptidoglycan layer
b) Plasma membrane in Gram positive bacteria
c) Periplasmic space between inner and outer membrane
d) They have both LPS & Teichic acid

During bacterial growth, the development of disease symptoms and highest vulner antibiotics was occurred in :

a) Lag phase b) Logarithmic phase c) Stationary phase d) Decline phase

Pathogenic bacteria can acquire antibiotic gene resistance by:

a) Transformation
b) Conjugation
c) Transposons
d) All the above

The Cell wall of both Gram-positive and Gram-negative bacteria are composed of macromolecules. Which of the following statement describes both types of cell wa

a) They contain significant amounts of Teichoic acid
b) They contain significant amounts of lipopolysaccharides (LPS)
c) They contain murein

الممسوحة ضوئيا بـ CamScanner

epublic of Yemen
mran University
of Medicine &Health Sciences

الجمهورية اليمنية
جامعة عمران
كلية الطب والعلوم الصحية

[redacted]

Basic Bacteriology

Miaterm Examination (2nd level/ Med.Lab.) Allowed time: 2 hrs

Q-1)Choice the correct answer for each the following questions (20 marks):

1)Pathogenic bacteria can acquire antibiotic gene resistance by:

a) Transformation. b) Conjugation.

c) Transposons. d) All the above.

2)During bacterial growth, the development of disease symptoms and highest vulnerability to antibiotics was occurred in :

a) Lag phase. b) Logarithmic phase. c) Stationary phase d) Decline phase.

3)The Cell wall of both Gram-positive and Gram-negative bacteria are composed of complex macromolecules. Which of the following statement describes both types of cell walls:

a) They contain significant amounts of Teichoic acid.

b) They contain pores made from proteins.

c) They contain significant amounts of lipopolysaccharides (LPS).

d) They contain murine.

4)The most bacterial pathogens can grow at 37°C and regarded as:

a) Psychrophilic. b) Thermophilic.

c) Mesophilic. d) All the above.

5)The mode of gene transfer in which naked DNA is taken up is called:

a) Transformation b) Transduction c) Conjugation.

6) The following bacteria have no or without cell wall :

a) Mycoplasma b) G.positive bacteria c) G.negative bacteria.

7)Bacterial Endospores (Spores) is most common in:

a) Gram-positive bacteria b) Gram-negative bacteria.

C) All the above. d) Non the above.

8)The most pathogenic bacteria have:

a) Rigid cell wall. b) Flexible cell wall.

c) Lacking cell wall. d) All of the above.

الممسوحة ضوئيا بـ CamScanner

اسم الطالب:

7) **Selective Toxicity of anti-microbial drugs is:**
   a) Cause greater harm to microorganisms and human host.
   b) Activity of one drug interferes with the action of another.
   c) The range of microorganisms they kill or inhibit.
   d) Cause greater harm to microorganisms than to host.

8) **Mechanism of action for β-lactam antibiotics :**
   a) Inhibits peptidoglycan synthesis at the final stages of assembly.
   b) Attached to 30 S subunit blocking attachment of t RNA.
   c) Binds to membrane of G- negative bacteria and alters permeability.
   d) Interferes with last step of bacterial cell wall synthesis, causing cell lysis.

9) **The bacterial species that predominantly adheres and forms a biofilm on the salivary pellicle and regarded as a primary pathogen in enamel caries is:**
   a) *S. pneumoniae*
   b) *S. agaloctiae*
   c) *S. mutans*
   d) *S. oralis*

10) **The mechanism of action for Macrolides (antibiotics) is:**
   a) Attached to 30S subunit; blocks initiation of translation.
   b) Bind to 30 S subunit blocking attachment of t RNA.
   c) Attached to 50 S subunit and prevents continuation of protein synthesis.
   d) Blocks or inhibits DNA gyrase & polymerase.

11) **During bacterial growth, the development of disease symptoms and highest vulnerability to antibiotics was occurred in :**
   a) Lag phase. b) Exponential phase. c) Stationary phase d) Decline phase.

12) **Physical methods of Sterilization is:**
   a) Dry heat and moist heat.
   b) Incineration and dry Oven.
   c) Oxidizing and Alkylating agents.
   d) None of the above.

13) **Bactericidal antibiotic is:**
   a) Kill bacteria and reversibly inhibit growth of microorganisms.
   b) Suitable when host immune defenses are potentially effective.
   c) Suitable when host immune defenses are inadequate.
   d) All the above.

14) **Antisepsis & Antiseptic agents are:**
   a) Chemical agents used as a topic and systemic disinfectant.
   b) Chemical agents used on skin or non- living tissues.
   c) Chemical agents used on non- living tissues.
   d) None of the above.

الممسوحة ضوئيا بـ CamScanner

Civilization University
Faculty of Medicine & Health Sciences
Section: Dental Medicine
2nd Semester 2015/2016

2015/2016

MICROBIOLOGY & IMMUNOLOGY-2

Midterm Examination (3rd level /Dentistry) **Allowed time: 2 hrs**

Q-1) Choice the correct answer for each the following questions [30 marks]:

1) **The morphology of the virus particles is determined by:**
   a) Capsid
   b) Nucleic acid type
   c) Envelop
   d) All the above

2) **The virion is:**
   a) A complete virus particle.
   b) Virus Nucleic acid.
   c) Viral Capsid.
   d) Viral Envelop

3) **Prenatal and postnatal Viral Infections can be caused by:**
   a) CMV and commonly Rubella.
   b) HBV and Enteroviruses.
   c) HAV and commonly HIV.
   d) All the above.

4) **Viral latent infection is:**
   a) Transformation of infected cells to malignant cells.
   b) The viral genome is inside the cell, resulting in neither replication nor cell destruction.
   c) Viral replication results in cell necrosis.
   d) Viral replication results in cell apoptosis.

5) **Viral infections can be diagnosed by:**
   a) Immunological methods.
   b) Isolation methods.
   c) Direct detection methods.
   d) All of the above.

الممسوحة ضوئيا بـ CamScanner

اسم الطالب:

23) **Which one of the following microorganisms is closely associated with dental plaque and dental calculus formation :**

a) *Actinomyces naeslundii.*
b) *Streptococcus mutans*
c) *Prevotella melaninogenica*
d) *Actinomyces israelii.*

24) **Dental caries is dependent on the following factors:**

a) Bacterial factors. b) Host factors. c) Diet kinds. d) All of the above.

25) **Antimicrobial resistance has become a significant problem. Which one of the following is of major concern worldwide:**

a) Penicillin resistance in *Streptococcus pneumoniae.*
b) Nafcillin resistance in *Staphylococcus aureus*
a) Penicillin resistance in *Neisseria gonorrhoeae*
b) Vancomycin resistance in *Staphylococcus aureus.*

الممسوحة ضوئيا بـ CamScanner

c) Their antigenic specificity is determined by the polysaccharide O antigen.

d) They contain peptidoglycan.

3) **The action of one anti-microbial drug that enhances the activity of another is called:**

a) Antagonism. b) Synergism. c) Resistance. d) Mutualism.

4) **Selective Toxicity of anti-microbial drugs is:**

a) Cause greater harm to microorganisms than to host.

b) Activity of one drug interferes with the action of another.

c) The range of microorganisms they kill or inhibit.

d) None the above.

5) **The mode of gene transfer in which naked DNA is taken up is called:**

a) Transformation b) Transduction c) Conjugation

6) **Mechanism of action for β-lactam antibiotics :**

a) Inhibits peptidoglycan synthesis at the final stages of assembly.

b) Bind to 30 S subunit blocking attachment of t RNA.

c) Binds to membrane of G- negative bacteria and alters permeability.

d) Interferes with last step of bacterial cell wall synthesis, causing cell lysis.

7) **Single base substitution in the 3rd base nucleotide position of a codon can cause:**

a) Silent mutation b) Missense mutation c) Non sense mutation

الممسوحة ضوئيا بـ CamScanner

اسم الطالب:

15) **During sterilization:**
a) All bacteria except the nonpathogenic must be inactivated.
b) All microorganisms including their spores must be destructed.
c) Sterilization is obtained by boiling.
d) Prions are inactivated by pasteurization.

16) **Lumpy jaw is caused by the following bacteria :**
a) *Actinomyces.*
b) *Nocardia.*
c) *S.pyogens.*
d) *Staphylococcus.*

17) **High-level disinfectants are used for:**
a) Non-critical instruments and devices
b) Endoscopes, Surgical instruments.
c) Animate objectives.
d) All of the above.

18) **The form of genetic exchange in which donor DNA is introduced to the recipient by a bacterial virus is:**
a) Transformation b) Conjugation c) Transduction d) Transposon.

19) **Lockjaw / Stiffness of jaw is caused by:**
a) *Clostridium tetani.*
b) *Clostridium botulinum.*
c) *Bacillus anthracis.*
d) *Clostridium perfringens.*

20) **The following parameter is associated with low risk of dental caries development:**
a) Acid producing bacteria and little or no fluoride intake.
b) Un-stimulated salivary flow rate < 0.7 ml/min.
c) Consumption of high levels of fermentable carbohydrates.
d) Alkali producing bacteria and adequate fluoride intake.

21) **The first bacterial specie that takes place in the process of colonization of the oral cavity following birth is:**
a) Lactobacilli
b) *S. salivarius*
c) *Actinomyces species.*
d) *Prevotella sp., Fusobacterium sp*

22) **Bacteria can acquire antibiotic gene resistance by:**
a) Transformation.
b) Conjugation.
c) Transposons.
d) All the above.

الممسوحة ضوئيا بـ CamScanner

19) **Antibiotics that Inhibit folic acid synthesis are:**

a) Sulfa drugs and Trimethoprim.
b) Aminoglycosides and Quinolones.
c) Sulfonamides and Ciprofloxacin.
d) Aminoglycosides.

20) **High-level disinfectants are used for:**

a) Non-critical instruments and devices
b) Endoscopes, Surgical instruments.
c) Animate objectives.
d) All of the above.

21) **During bacterial growth, the development of disease symptoms and highest vulnerability to antibiotics was occurred in :**

a) Lag phase. b) Logarithmic phase. c) Stationary phase d) Decline phase.

22) **Bactericidal antibiotic is:**

a) Kill bacteria and reversibly inhibit growth of microorganisms.
b) Suitable when host defenses are potentially effective.
c) Suitable when host defenses are ineffective.
d) All the above.

23) **During sterilization:**

a) All bacteria except the nonpathogenic must be inactivated.
b) All microorganisms including their spores must be inactivated.
c) Sterilization is obtained by boiling.
d) Prions are inactivated by pasteurization.

24) **Cephalosporin and Vancomycin can inhibit bacterial:**

a) Cell wall synthesis.
b) Protein synthesis.
c) Nucleic acid synthesis.
d) Synthesis of essential metabolites.

25) **Which of the following components is present in gram-negative bacteria bu in gram positive bacteria?**

a) Peptidoglycan
b) Lipid A
c) Capsule
d) Flagella

الممسوحة ضوئيا بـ CamScanner

Emirates International University
College of Medicine &Health Sciences
1st semester 2019-2020

الجامعة الإماراتية الدولية
كلية الطب والعلوم الصحية
الفصل الأول ٢٠١٩-٢٠٢٠

اسم الطالب:

MICROBIOLOGY & IMMUNOLOGY

Midterm Examination (2nd level /Dentistry) **Allowed time: 2 hrs**

Q-1) Choice the correct answer for each the following questions (50 marks):

1) **Gingivitis, halitosis & dentoalveolar abscess is caused by the following bacteria:**
   a) *Fusobacterium with spirochetes*
   b) *Lactobacillus & Bifidobacterium*
   c) *Streptococci Viridans. & Rothia*
   d) *S.aureus. & Capnocytophaga*

2) **Advantages of the oral microbiota is:**
   a) Contribute to innate immunity.
   b) Exert microbial antagonism against nonindigenous species.
   c) Inducing low levels of circulating and secretory antibodies.
   d) All of the above

3) **The most important bacterial virulence factor in the formation of dental caries is:**
   a) Production of bacterial hemolysins.
   b) The formation of lactic acid by gram-positive bacteria.
   c) The formation of lactic acid by gram-negative bacteria.
   d) The formation of capsule or glycocalyx.

4) **The virulence factors that assist microbial pathogens to established infection is:**
   a) Capsule secretion and possession Pilli.
   b) Production of endotoxin or exotoxin.
   c) Production of extra-cellular enzymes.
   d) All the above

5) **Cell wall of both Gram-positive and Gram-negative bacteria are composed of complex macromolecules. Which of the following statement describes both types of cell walls:**
   a) They contain significant amounts of teichoic acid.
   b) They contain peptidoglycan in cell wall.
   a) Their antigenic specificity is determined by the polysaccharide H antigen.
   b) They contain peptidoglycan in cell membrane.

6) **The action of one anti-microbial drug that enhances the activity of another is called:**
   a) Antagonism b) Synergism c) Resistance d) Mutualism

الممسوحة ضوئيا بـ CamScanner

(3)- Penicillin - erythromycin.

(4). Rheumatic fever and acute glomerulonephritis

1) Rheumatic fever and Scarlet fever is caused by:

a) *Streptococcus pyogenes*

b) *Streptococcus agalactiae*

c) *S. pneumoniae*

d) *S. aureus*

1) Factors that assist microbial pathogens to established infection are:

a) Capsule secretion and possession Pilli.

b) Production of endotoxin or exotoxin.

c) Production of extra-cellular enzymes.

d) All the above.

الممسوحة ضوئيا بـ CamScanner

اسم الطالب:

Q2)) Answer the following question (II mark):

A 55-year-old man attended the dental OPD with a swelling of the soft tissue of the perimandibular area- angle of jaw- with sinus tracts discharging purulent material. The material containing yellow granules was sent to the microbiology laboratory for identification. Microscopy of smears made from granules showed Gram-positive hyphal fragments surrounded by peripheral zone of swollen, radiating, club-shaped structures presenting a sun-ray appearance- Filamentous bacteria.

1- What is the bacterial agent causing this illness?
2- What is the correct diagnosis for this patient?
3- What are the risk factors to this infection?

— actinomyces

— Lumpy Jaw

— risk factors:-

① Abnormal host defence : Hiv
② Poor Hygiene Retention.
③ Radio chemotherapy.
④ ulcerative mucosal infection
Siv / CMV

GOOD LUCK FOR ALL

(Dr. Abdulbasit Al-Qisawi)
Assistant Professor

الممسوحة ضوئيا بـ CamScanner

[6] The morphology of the virus particles is determined by:
a) Capsid b) Nucleic acid type
c) Envelop d) All the above

[7] All the following cells regarded as Antigen presenting cells (APC's) Except :
a) Macrophages b) Dendritic cells
c) B-lymphocytes d) Erythrocytes = RBC

[8] The following cells are responsible for humoral immunity :
a) T cells (Cellular) b) B cells c) N.K. cells d) Macrophages

[9] Immunological memory is a characteristic of both :
a) T cells and NK cell b) B cells and dendritic cells
c) T cells and B cells d) Macrophages and B cells.

[10] Clinical forms of oropharyngeal Candidiasis are :
a) Erythematous & Pseudomembranous form
b) Angular cheilitis and Ulcerative
c) hyperplastic candidiasis
d) All the above

[11] The following disease are opportunistic Mycoses Except:
a) Candidiasis and Aspergillosis
b) Cryptococcosis and Zygomycosis
c) Jock itch and athlete's foot
d) None of the above

[12] The clinical candidiasis is presented as :
a) oral candidiasis
b) Cutaneous and Genital candidiasis
c) Systemic Candidiasis
d) all of the above

الممسوحة ضوئيا بـ CamScanner

6) **Oseltamavir and Zanamivir is anti-viral drugs that:**
   a) Block viral release.
   b) Inhibit viral assembly.
   c) Inhibit viral protein synthesis.
   d) Inhibit viral attachment to cells/Penetration.

7) **Pseudoviruses are:**
   a) Viruses without N.A but have capsid.
   b) Have the Nucleic acid of the host.
   c) Unable to replicate but can be infectious.
   d) All the above.

8) **Oral Herpes - Cold sores is caused by**
   a) HSV-1
   b) HSV-2
   c) HSV-8
   d) HSV-7.

9) **The drug of choice for treatment of Oral Herpes is :**
   a) Acyclovir
   b) Amantadine
   c) Indinavir.
   d) All of the above.

10) **Infectious mononucleosis is caused by:**
   a) Epstein-Barr virus.
   b) herpes zoster (shingles).
   c) B19 virus.
   d) HSV-2

27/30

الممسوحة ضوئيا بـ CamScanner

Alexandria University
Faculty of Medicine & Health Sciences
Section: Dental Medicine
1st Semester 2015/2016

2015/2016 الفصل الدراسي الأول

Q4) Choice and write briefly essay on only ONE (1) of the following: [20 marks]:

1) Mechanism of Tolerance Induction.
2) Bacterial Cells can damage Host Cells by three mechanisms
   a) Enumerate these three mechanisms?
   b) In your think, which is the most bacterial damage mechanism? Why?

GOOD LUCK FOR ALL
(Dr/ AbdelBasit Al-Ghoure)
Assistant Professor

الممسوحة ضوئيا بـ CamScanner

16) The cell wall of bacteria:

a) Determinate the staining properties according to Gram and contains antigens, which can be used in the diagnostics.
b) Is the surface component of all bacteria.
c) Contains peptidoglycan always resistant to lysozyme.
d) In G+ bacteria contains lipopolysaccharide.

17) Which of the following components is present in gram-negative bacteria but not in gram positive bacteria?

a) Peptidoglycan
b) Lipid A
c) Capsule
d) Flagella

18) Which of the following immunoglobulin classes is responsible for eliciting allergic reactions (Type I hypersensitivities):

a) IgG b) IgM c) IgA d) IgE

19) The form of genetic exchange in which donor DNA is introduced to the recipient by a bacterial virus is

a) Transformation
b) Conjugation
c) Transfection
d) Transduction

20) During sterilization:

a) All bacteria except the nonpathogenic must be inactivated.
b) All microorganisms including their spores must be inactivated.
c) Sterilization is obtained by boiling.
d) Prions are inactivated by pasteurization.

21) The cell that is considered to be one of the basic cells of the innate immune response is which one of the following:

a) CD4+T-helper 1lymphocyte
b) CD4+T-helper 2 lymphocyte
c) B- lymphocyte
d) Macrophage.

22) Antisepsis & Antiseptic agents are:

a) Chemical agents used on skin or living tissues.
b) Chemical agents used on non- living tissues.
c) Chemical agents used as a topic and systemic disinfectant.
d) All of the above.

الممسوحة ضوئيا بـ CamScanner

Impression error

Error	Agar	Alginate
Grainy Material	1- Inadequate boiling 2- Storage temperature is too Low 3- Storage time is too low	1- Improper mixing 2- Prolong mixing 3- Incorrect powder/water ratio
Tearing	1- Premature removal from mouth 2- Syringe material partially geliated	1- Moisture contamination 2- Premature removal from mouth 3- Prolong mixing
External Bubble	Gelation of the syringe material not adequate preventing flow	Air incorporation during mixing
Irregular Void Shape	Material too cool	1-Moisture contamination
Distortion	1- Delay pouring 2- Movement of the tray 3- Premature removal from mouth 4- Improper removing from mouth 5- Use ice water during initial step	1- Delay pouring 2- Movement of the tray 3- Premature removal from mouth 4- Improper removing from mouth 5- Tray hold too long

الممسوحة ضوئيا بـ CamScanner

20) Endospores formation is more common in:

a) Gram positive rods bacteria.
b) Gram positive cocci bacteria.
c) Gram negative cocci bacteria.
d) Gram negative rods bacteria.

21) The most common method of bacterial Quantification is:

a) Direct Cell Count.
b) Plate Count.
c) Dry Weight.
d) Membrane Filter.

22) Which of the following factors is not generally considered when selecting initial antimicrobial therapy for an infection?

a) Anatomic site of the infection (eg, meningitis or urinary tract infection).
b) Age and whether or not the patient is immunocompromised.
c) Whether or not the patient has appliances in place (eg, artificial hip joint, artificial heart valve, urinary catheter).
d) Waiting for culture and susceptibility test results.

23) The most common type of bacterial mutation is:

a) Missense mutation.
b) Silent mutation.
c) Frame shift mutations.
d) All of the above.

24) According to cell wall structure, The most common pathogenic bacteria have:

a) Rigid cell wall. b) Flexible cell wall. c) No, cell wall.

25) Human Normal Flora or microbiota are regularly found at any anatomical site of human body EXCEPT:

a) Human Oral Cavity and Respiratory system.
b) Large and small intestine.
c) Cerebrospinal fluid, blood and brain.
d) Genitourinary tract.

الممسوحة ضوئيا بـ CamScanner

Q2) Match the following Disease or syndrome with their respective characteristic: [25Marks]

Disease or syndrome	*Characteristic*
1- Plasmid.	a) Transposons.
2- Post-antibiotic Effect.	b) Population doubling time.
3- Microbial biofilm.	c) An increase in all the cell components.
4- *Bacterial Growth.*	d) Can protect the bacteria from host defenses and antibiotics.
5- Jumping genes.	e) Delayed bacterial regrowth after exposure to antimicrobial agents.
	f) *Extra-chromosomal DNA.*

الممسوحة ضوئيا بـ CamScanner

12) A 28-year-old nurse is found to be both HBs-Ag positive, HBc-Ag negati
HBc-Ab positive . The nurse most likely:
a) Has acute hepatitis and is non-infectious.
b) Has both HBV and HEV infections.
c) Has a chronic HBV infection.
d) HBV-simple carrier.

13) The following persons are at increased risk for HAV infection and sho
routinely vaccinated:
a) Persons traveling to countries that have high levels of HAV infectio
b) Users of illegal drugs (both injecting and non-injecting).
c) Persons who have an occupational risk for infection and who
clotting factor disorder or Susceptible persons who have chron
disease.
d) All of the above.

14) Which hepatitis virus infections increase the risk of hepatocellular carcino
a) HBV, HCV, HDV.
b) HAV,HEV, HDV.
c) HBV, HEV,HAV.
d) HCV, HBV,HAV.

15) Human parvovirus B-19 can cause the following :
a) Erythema infectiosum.
b) Scarlet fever.
c) Fetal death or hydrops fetalis.
d) Both (a) and (c).

16) Which hepatitis viruses are acquired orally:
a) HAV & HEV.
b) HBV & HCV.
c) HDV & HAV.
d) All of the above.

17) Antiviral therapy in patients with HIV infection is:
a) Reverse transcriptase inhibitors.
b) Protease inhibitors.
c) Fusion inhibitors.
d) All of the above.

) Sexually transmitted viral infections can be caused by:
a) HIV-1, HBV.
b) HPV, HSV-2.
c) HIV-2, HCV.

ج (تاكد ان عدد الأسئلة ثلاثة)

الممسوحة ضوئيا بـ CamScanner

43) Pityriasis versicolor is a chronic mild superficial fungal infection of the stratum corneum caused by:
- a) *Malassezia complex.*
- b) *Dermatophytes*
- c) *Coccidioides immitis.*
- d) *Pneumocystis carinii.*

44) The following drug is used for Dermatophytosis only is:
- a) Amphoterem B.
- b) Griseofulvin.
- c) Flucytosine.
- d) Fluconazole.

45) The following diseases are Systemic Mycoses EXCEPT:
- a) Coccidiodomycosis and Histoplasmosis.
- b) Blastomycosis and Aspergillosis.
- c) Ringworm – disease.
- d) None of the above.

46) Which statement regarding the epidemiology of candidiasis is correct?
- a) Patients receiving bone marrow transplants are not at risk for systemic candidiasis.
- b) Patients with impaired or low numbers of neutrophils and monocytes are not at risk for systemic candidiasis.
- c) Patients with any form of diabetes have enhanced resistance to candidiasis.
- d) Patients with AIDS frequently develop mucocutaneous candidiasis, such as oral thrush.

47) According to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention Infection Control Guidelines, routine microbiologic sampling is indicated for which of the following?
- a) Respiratory therapy equipment.
- b) Dialysis fluid.
- c) Sterile disposable equipment.
- d) Operating room surfaces.

48) The usual source of infection in systemic mycoses is:
a) Soil b) Water c) Animals d) All of the above.

الممسوحة ضوئيا بـ CamScanner

49) Clinical Forms of Oropharyngeal Candidiasis are:

a) Erythematous & Pseudomembranous form
b) Angular cheilitis and Ulcerative
c) Hyperplastic candidiasis
d) All of the above

50) The usual site of entry of fungi causing systemic mycoses is:

a) Respiratory tract
b) Gastrointestinal tract.
c) Urogenital tract
d) All of the above.

.....

.....

Q2) Match the following disease or syndrome with their respective characteristic: [20Marks]

A	B
1) Oral hairy Leukoplakia	a) Early marker of HIV infection.
2) Burkitt's lymphoma.	b) Human Herpes Virus (HHV8).
3) *Trichophyton*.	c) Tumor of jaw area of lymphoid tissues.
4) P24 antigen.	d) HIV patients infected with HSV-4.
5) Herpangina.	e) Oral lesions caused by Coxsackieviruse
	f) Infections on skin, hair, and nails.

الممسوحة ضوئيا بـ CamScanner

32) Which of the following tumors is caused by a virus other than Epstein-Barr virus:

a) Hodgkin's disease.
b) Kaposi's sarcoma.
c) AIDS-related central nervous system non-Hodgkin's lymphomas.
d) Burkitt's lymphoma.

33) A 36-year-old nurse is found to be both HBs-Ag positive, HBe-Ag-positive and Hbc-Ab. positive. The nurse most likely:

a) Has acute hepatitis.
b) Has both HBV and HEV infections.
c) Has a chronic HBV infection.
d) HBV- Super carrier.

34) The neuraminidase of influenza virus:

a) Is embedded in the outer surface of the viral envelope.
b) Forms a spike structure composed of four identical monomers, each with enzyme activity and Facilitates release of virus particles from infected cells.
c) Lowers the viscosity of the mucous film in the respiratory tract.
d) All of the above.

35) The following viruses caused hand-foot-and-mouth disease:

a) Coxsackieviruses A.
b) Coxsackieviruses B.
C) Echoviruses
d) Rhinovirus .

36) Highly active antiretroviral combination therapy for HIV infection usual includes a protease inhibitor such as saquinavir. Such a protease inhibitor:

a) Is effective against HIV-1 but not HIV-2
b) Seldom gives rise to resistant mutants of HIV
c) Inhibits a late step in virus replication
d) Degrades the CD4 receptor on cells.

الممسوحة ضوئيا بـ CamScanner

Republic of Yemen
Emirates International University
College of Medicine & Health Sciences
Semester 2017-2018

الجمهورية اليمنية
جامعة الإمارانية الدولية
كلية الطب والعلوم الصحية
الفصل الدراسي الأول 2018-2017

MEDICAL MICROBIOLOGY

Final Examination (3rd level /Medicine) 2017/2018 **Allowed time: 2 hrs**

Q-1) Choice the correct answer for each the following questions (50 marks):

1) **Verruca vulgaris and Verruca plana can be caused by:**
   a) Papillomavirus. b) Parvovirus.
   c) Herpesviruses. d) Retrovirus.

2) **Viruses belonging to which of the following groups are likely to establish latent infections?**
   a) Pox-viruses
   b) Parvo-viruses
   c) Herpesviruses.
   d) Influenza viruses

3) **A19-year-old female college student has fever, sore throat, and cervical lymphadenopathy accompanied by lymphocytosis with atypical cells and an increase in sheep cell agglutinins. The diagnosis is most likely:**
   a) Infectious hepatitis.
   b) Infectious mononucleosis.
   c) Chickenpox.
   d) Herpes simplex infection.

4) **A 28-year-old woman has recurrent genital herpes. Which of the following statements about genital herpes infections is true?**
   a) Reactivation of latent HBC during pregnancy poses no threat to the newborn.
   b) They cannot be transmitted in the absence of apparent lesions.
   c) They can be caused by herpes simplex-2 (HSV-2).
   d) Recurrent episodes due to reactivation of latent HSV-8.

Which of the following viruses causes a mononucleosis- like syndrome, is a common cause of a congenital infection and is excreted in the urine?
   a) Cytomegalovirus.
   b) Epstein-Barr virus
   c) Human herpesvirus-6
   d) Varicella-zoster virus

الممسوحة ضوئيا بـ CamScanner

Good luck

Republic of Yemen
Emirates International University
College of Medicine & Health Sciences

Q3) Choice and write briefly essay on only ONE of following (25 marks):

1) Resistant Mechanisms to antimicrobial drugs.
2) Human probiotic infusion (HPI).

الممسوحة ضوئيا بـ CamScanner

1) A 30-year-old student goes to the emergency room because of fever and anorexia for the past 3 days. She appears jaundiced. Her liver is enlarged and tender. A laboratory test shows elevated aminotransferases. She reports a history of having received hepatitis-B vaccine 2 years ago but has not had hepatitis-A vaccine. The results of her hepatitis serologic tests are as follows: HAV IgM-negative, HAV IgG-positive, HBsAg-negative, HBsAb-positive, HBcAb negative, HCV Ab-positive. The most accurate conclusion is that she probably:

a) Has hepatitis A now, has not been infected with HBV, and had hepatitis C in the past.

b) Has hepatitis A now and has been infected with both HBV and HCV in the past.

c) Has been infected with HAV and HCV in the past and has hepatitis B now.

d) Has been infected with HAV in the past, has not been infected with HBV, and has hepatitis C now.

الممسوحة ضوئيا بـ CamScanner

③- Penicillin - erythromycin.

④- Rheumatic fever and acute glomerulonephritis

1) **Rheumatic fever and Scarlet fever is caused by:**

a) *Streptococcus pyogenes*

b) *Streptococcus agalactiae*

c) *S. pneumoniae*

d) *S.aureus*

1) **Factors that assist microbial pathogens to established infection are:**

a) Capsule secretion and possession Pilli.

b) Production of endotoxin or exotoxin.

c) Production of extra-cellular enzymes.

d) All the above.

الممسوحة ضوئيا بـ CamScanner

Q2) Match the following Disease or syndrome with their respective characteristic: [10Marks]

Disease or syndrome	*Characteristic*
1- **Lobar pneumonia.**	a) Superficial lesions caused by staph. And streptococcus bacteria.
2- ***Streptococci Viridans*** .	b) Can be caused by pyrogenic exotoxin-A of S.pyogen.
3- **Rheumatic fever.**	c) "Dog barking" cough, "horse" voice.
4- **Scarlet Fever.**	d) Results from cross reactivity of anti-M protein Ab and the human heart tissue
5- **Impetigo.**	e) Can cause dental caries.
	f) The affected area is generally localized in the lower lobes of the lungs.

الممسوحة ضوئيا بـ CamScanner

-Name the drug choice for syphilis. → Penicillin G

-Give reason for that streptomycin inhibits protein synthesis of bacteria but not protein synthesis of host cells.

-Steps of penicillin action in bacterial cell wall.

الممسوحة ضوئيا بـ CamScanner

23) All the following cells regarded as Antigen presenting cells (APC's) EXCEPT:
a) Macrophages
b) Dendritic cells
c) B-lymphocytes
d) Erythrocytes

24) The following cells are responsible for humoral immunity:
a) T cells b) B cells c) N.K. Cells. d) Macrophages

25) Which one of the following is the most important set of antigens to evaluate prior to organ allotransplantation in humans:
a) ABO and HLA.
b) ABO and Gm
c) ABO and Rh
d) Rh and ABO

26) Immunological memory is a characteristic of both
a) T cells and NK cells
b) B cells and dendritic cells
c) T cells and B cells
d) Macrophages and B cells.

27) T- cells that have a low affinity for MHC class I molecules differentiate in the thymus to become which type of cell:
a) T-helper 1 cell
b) CD8+cytotoxic lymphocyte
c) T-helper 2 cell
d) CD4 T-helper 17 -cell.

28) The following cell responsible for cell-mediated immunity:
a) B-cell.
b) T-cell.
c) N.K.cell
d) RBCs.

29) Virulence Factors of beta hemolytic *S. pyogenes* are:
a) Produces surface antigens.
b) Extracellular toxins.
c) Extracellular enzymes.
d) All of the above.

30) Pasteurization is:
a) Disinfection method.
b) Sterilization method.
c) All the above.
d) None the above.

الممسوحة ضوئيا بـ CamScanner

MICROBIOLOGY & IMMUNOLOGY

Midterm Examination (3rd level /Dentistry) Allowed time: 2 hrs

Q.1) Choice the correct answer for each the following questions (60 marks):

1) Bacteria can acquire antibiotic gene resistance by:
   a) Transformation b) Conjugation.
   c) Transposons. d) All the above.

2) The most bacterial pathogens can grew at 37°C and regarded as:
   a) Psychrophilic. b) Thermophilic.
   c) Mesophilic. d) All the above.

3) The Cell wall of both Gram-positive and Gram-negative bacteria are composed of complex macromolecules. Which of the following statement describes both types of cell walls:
   a) They contain significant amounts of teichoic acid.
   b) They contain pores made from proteins.
   c) Their antigenic-specificity is determined by the polysaccharide O antigen.
   d) They contain peptidoglycan.

4) The mode of gene transfer in which naked DNA is taken up is called:
   a) Transformation b) Transduction c) Conjugation

5) The following bacteria have no or without cell wall :
   a) Mycoplasma b) G.positive bacteria c) G.negative bacteria.

6) Single base substitution in the 3rd base nucleotide position of a codon can cause:
   a) Silent mutation b) Missense mutation c) Non sense mutation

7) Bacterial Endospores (Spores) is most common in:
   a) Gram positive bacteria b) Gram negative bacteria.
   C) All the above. d) Non the above.

الممسوحة ضوئيا بـ CamScanner

c) Their antigenic specificity is determined by the polysaccharide O antigen.

d) They contain peptidoglycan.

3) **The action of one anti-microbial drug that enhances the activity of another is called:**

a) Antagonism. b) Synergism. c) Resistance. d) Mutualism.

4) **Selective Toxicity of anti-microbial drugs is:**

a) Cause greater harm to microorganisms than to host.

b) Activity of one drug interferes with the action of another.

c) The range of microorganisms they kill or inhibit.

d) None the above.

5) **The mode of gene transfer in which naked DNA is taken up is called:**

a) Transformation b) Transduction c) Conjugation

6) **Mechanism of action for β-lactam antibiotics :**

a) Inhibits peptidoglycan synthesis at the final stages of assembly.

b) Bind to 30 S subunit blocking attachment of t RNA.

c) Binds to membrane of G- negative bacteria and alters permeability

d) Interferes with last step of bacterial cell wall synthesis, causing cell lysis.

7) **Single base substitution in the 3rd base nucleotide position of a codon can cause:**

a) Silent mutation b) Missense mutation c) Non sense mutation

الممسوحة ضوئيا بـ CamScanner

23) **Cephalosporin and Vancomycin can inhibit bacterial:**

a) Cell wall synthesis
b) Protein synthesis
c) Nucleic acid synthesis
d) Synthesis of essential metabolites.

24) **The cell wall of bacteria:**

a) Determinate the staining properties according to Gram and contains antigens, which can be used in the diagnostics.
b) Is the surface component of all bacteria
c) Contains peptidoglycan always resistant to lysozyme
d) In G+ bacteria contains lipopolysaccharide.

25) **High-level disinfectants are used for:**

a) Non-critical instruments and devices
b) Endoscopes, Surgical instruments
c) Animate objectives
d) All of the above

26) **Which of the following components is present in gram-negative bacteria but not in gram positive bacteria?**

a) Peptidoglycan
b) Lipid A
c) Capsule
d) Flagella

27) **The form of genetic exchange in which donor DNA is introduced to the recipient by a bacterial virus is**

a) Transformation
b) Conjugation
c) Transfection
d) Transduction

28) **The action of which of the following agents or processes on bacteria can be reversed?**

الممسوحة ضوئيا بـ CamScanner

Quiz

1- Three months ago, a 53-year-old woman had surgery and chemotherapy for breast cancer. Four weeks ago, she developed a cough occasionally productive of purulent sputum. About 2 weeks ago, she noted a slight but progressive weakness of her left arm and leg. Neurologic examination confirmed weakness of the left arm and leg. Chest x-ray showed a left upper lobe infiltrate. Brain scan showed two lesions in the right hemisphere. Gram stain of a purulent sputum specimen showed branching gram-positive rods that were partially acid-fast.

Which of the following organisms is the cause of this patient's current illness?

(A) Actinomyces israelii
(B) Corynebacterium pseudodiphtheriticum
(C) Aspergillus fumigatus
(D) Nocardia asteroides.

الممسوحة ضوئيا بـ CamScanner

Kilization University
Faculty of Medicine & Health Sciences
Section: Dental Medicine
1st Semester 2015/2016

كلية الطب و العلوم الطبية
شعبة طب الاسنان
الفصل الدراسي الأول 2015/2016

Q4) Choice and write briefly essay on only ONE (1) of the following: [20 marks]:

1) Mechanism of Tolerance Induction.
2) Bacterial Cells can damage Host Cells by three mechanisms.
   a) Enumerate these three mechanisms?
   b) In your think, which is the most bacterial damage mechanism? Why?

الممسوحة ضوئيا بـ CamScanner

(٢)

Bacteriological and antibiotics final examination for Pharmaceutical students Level 3.
Department of Medical Microbiology
Date: 00 /01/ 2012

Student name:

Q1: Write True or False for the following:

1- Pathogenesis is the ways in which bacteria produce disease in the human body.

2- Standard light microscopy is important method used in diagnostic bacteriology.

3- ELISA is method combines serology with spectrophotometer by using antibody labeled with Enzyme conjugate.

4- Vibrio cholera is non-motile gram negative bacilli.

5- Salmonella typhi is gram negative bacilli cause food poisoning.

6- Haemophilus influenzae is gram negative short bacilli need X and V factors to grow.

7- Brucella is gram positive short bacilli cause Malta fever.

8- The lower respiratory tract is freed (sterile) from bacterial flora.

9- One of the drug resistances in bacteria is primary resistance, which is an innate property of the bacterium and unrelated to contact with the drug.

10- Long-term antibiotics prophylaxis: may be continued for months or years.

11- Recurrence rheumatic fever usually needs Long-term antibiotics prophylaxis as penicillin

12- Bacterial endotoxins are liberated extracellularly from the intact bacterial cell.

13- Gram's stain is an important step in classification of bacteria, which divided bacteria into acid fast and non-acid fast bacteria.

14- Vancomycin is glycopeptides antibiotic inhibit DNA synthesis.

15- Tetracyclines are bactericidal antibiotic, inhibit DNA synthesis.

الممسوحة ضوئيا بـ CamScanner

7- The following is true about MRSA

a- It means Methicillin Resistant Staph. aureus.

b- It is resistant to methicillin, cloxacillin and flucloxacillin.

c- It appeared in hospitals world-wide including Yemen.

d- The infections caused by MRSA are not necessarily more severe than those due to other staphylococci

e- Serious MRSA infections often require treatment with Vancomycin.

(f) All of the above.

8- Streptococcus pyogenes

a- The most pathogenic member of the genus: produces a large number of powerful enzymes and toxins.

b- present as a Commensal in the nasopharynx of a variable proportion of healthy adults and, more commonly, children.

c- The carriage rate in children is about 10%.

(d) All of the above

9- The following are usually Streptococcus pyogenes infections except one:

a- Tonsillitis and pharyngitis
b- Perltonsillar abscess (quinsy)
(c) Vincent angina
d- Otitis media
e- Mastoiditis and sinusitis
f- Wound infections; may lead to cellulites and lymphangitis
g- Impetigo
h- Erysipelas; an acute lymphangitis of the skin
i- Puerperal sepsis.

10- The following are true about Pneumococci except one:

a- cause lobar pneumonia

b- cause acute exacerbation of chronic bronchitis.

c- Gram positive cocci.

d- cause meningitis

(e) In the DEVELOPED COUNTRIES almost all strains are resistant to penicillin and erythromycin.

11- The following are True about Enterobacteria except one:

الممسوحة ضوئيا بـ CamScanner

7- The following is true about MRSA

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b- It is resistant to methicillin, cloxacillin and flucloxacillin.

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الممسوحة ضوئيا بـ CamScanner

ilization University
ulty of Medicine & Health Sciences
tion: Dental Medicine
Semester 2015/2016

كلية الطب و العلوم الطبية
شعبة طب الاسنان
الفصل الدراسي الاول 2015/2016

MICROBIOLOGY & IMMUNOLOGY

Final Examination (3rd level /Dentistry) — **Allowed time: 2 hrs**

I-1) Choice the correct answer for each the following questions {60 marks}:

1) **Bacteria can acquire antibiotic gene resistance by:**
   a) Transformation. b) Conjugation.
   c) Transposons. d) All the above.

2) **The bacterial specie that predominantly adheres and forms a biofilm on the surface of the salivary pellicle is:**
   a) *S. pneumoniae*
   b) *S. agalactiae*
   c) *S. mutans*
   d) *S. epidermidis*

3) **The Cell wall of both Gram-positive and Gram-negative bacteria are composed of complex macromolecules. Which of the following statement describes both types of cell walls:**
   a) They contain significant amounts of teichoic acid.
   b) They contain pores made from proteins.
   c) Their antigenic specificity is determined by the polysaccharide O antigen.
   d) They contain peptidoglycan.

4) **The mode of gene transfer in which naked DNA is taken up is called:**
   a) Transformation b) Transduction c) Conjugation

5) **During bacterial growth, the development of disease symptoms and highest vulnerability to antibiotics was occurred in :**
   a) Lag phase b) Logarithmic phase. c) Stationary phase d) Decline phase.

6) **The action of one anti-microbial drug that enhances the activity of another is called:**
   a) Antagonism. b) Synergism. c) Resistance. d) Mutualism.

7) **Bacterial Endospores (Spores) is most common in:**
   a) Gram positive bacteria b) Gram negative bacteria.
   C)All the above. d) Non the above.

الممسوحة ضوئيا بـ CamScanner

c) Enzymes production.

d) All the above.

16) Physical methods of Sterilization are:

a) Dry and moist heat.

b) Filtration and radiation.

c) Oxidizing and Alkylating agents.

d) All of the above.

17) Bactericidal antibiotic is:

a) Kill bacteria and reversibly inhibit growth of microorganisms.

b) Suitable when host defenses are potentially effective.

c) Suitable when host defenses are ineffective.

d) All the above.

18) Transposons are characterized by:

a) Transfer of drug resistance.

b) Transfer from chromosome to a plasmid and vice versa.

c) Transfer from one chromosome site to another.

d) All of the above

19) Plasmid transfer is not possible in only one of the following of Gene transfer method:

a) Transduction b) Transformation c) Conjugation

20) Factors that assist pathogens to established infection are:

a) Capsule secretion and possession Pili.

b) Production of endotoxin or exotoxin.

c) Production of extra-cellular enzymes.

d) All the above.

الممسوحة ضوئيا بـ CamScanner

Study topics:

1) Situation of T.B. in Yemen.
2) Management of T.B. in Immunocompromised patients.
3) Disseminated T.B. (bones, Intestine, Renal.....)
4) Leprosy.

الممسوحة ضوئيا بـ CamScanner

Q4) Answer the following question (10 marks):

An 8-year-old boy develops a severe sore throat. On examination, a grayish-white exudate is seen on the tonsils and pharynx. In addition, fever and rigor was found. The differential diagnosis includes group-A streptococcal infection, Epstein-Barr virus (EBV) infection, severe adenovirus infection, and diphtheria.

1- What is the possible microbial pathogen causes this illness? And what are the modes of infection?

2- What are the clinical laboratory tests can be used for this case?

3- How can you treat this case?

4- What are the clinical complications for this illness if not be treated?

الممسوحة ضوئيا بـ CamScanner

6) **A 24-year-old woman in New York City was admitted to the hospital because of jaundice. On workup she is found to have hepatitis C virus infection. The major risk factor for HCV infection is:**
   a) Fossl-water contamination.
   b) Injecting drug use.
   c) Inhalation
   d) Sexual activity.

7) **Hepatitis D virus (delta agent) is found only in patients who have either acute or chronic infection with HBV. Hepatitis D virus:**
   a) Is a defective mutant of HBV.
   b) Depends on HBV surface antigen for virion formation.
   c) Is related to HCV.
   d) Contains a circular DNA/RNA genome.

8) **Several different viruses can cause hepatitis. One of the following statements applies to all four viruses: HAV, HCV, HDV, and HEV.**
   a) Contains a single-stranded RNA genome.
   b) Is transmitted primarily by the parenteral route.
   c) Is transmitted primarily by the fecal-oral route.
   d) Undergoes sequence variation during chronic infection.

9) **The following virus causes acute, highly contagious respiratory illness:**
   a) Influenza- C virus.
   b) Influenza- B virus
   C) Influenza- A virus.
   d) All of the above.

10) **Viral infections can be diagnosed by:**
   a) Immunological methods.
   b) Isolation methods.
   c) Direct detection methods.
   d) All of the above.

11) **A 30-year-old student goes to the emergency room because of fever and anorexia for the past 3 days. She appears jaundiced. Her liver is enlarged and tender. A laboratory test shows elevated aminotransferases. She reports a history of having received hepatitis-B vaccine 2 years ago but has not had hepatitis-A vaccine. The results of her hepatitis serologic tests are as follows: HAV IgM-negative, HAV IgG-positive, HBsAg-negative, HBsAb-positive, HBcAb negative, HCV Ab-positive. The most accurate conclusion is that she probably:**
   a) Has hepatitis A now, has not been infected with HBV, and had hepatitis C in the past.
   b) Has hepatitis A now and has been infected with both HBV and HCV in the past.
   c) Has been infected with HAV and HCV in the past and has hepatitis B now.
   d) Has been infected with HAV in the past, has not been infected with HBV, and has hepatitis C now.

الممسوحة ضوئيا بـ CamScanner

d) All of the above.

19) Oral Herpes - Cold sores is caused by the following virus:

a) HSV-1 b) HSV-2
c) HSV-8 d) HSV-7.

20) Infectious mononucleosis is viral disease and caused by:

a) Epstein-Barr virus
b) Herpes zoster (shingles)
c) B19 virus
d) HSV-2

21) A 63-year-old woman is hospitalized for treatment of leukemia. One day after admission she develops chills, fever, cough, headache, and myalgia. She states that her husband had a similar illness a few days earlier. There is major concern about a respiratory virus outbreak in the staff of the chemotherapy ward and in the patients on that ward. A synthetic amine that inhibits influenza-A virus by blocking viral uncoating is chosen for prophylactic treatment of the staff and patients. That drug is:

a) Acyclovir b) Amantadine
c) Ribavirin d) Saquinavir.

22) Which viruses can cause human malignant tumors:

a) HPV& EBV
b) HHV-8 &HHV.
c) HCV & HHV-4
d) All of the above.

23) Prenatal and postnatal viral infections can be caused by:

a) Enteroviruses and commonly Rubella
b) HBV and CMV.
c) HAV and commonly HIV.
d) All the above.

24) Treatment of HIV patient is recommended when:

a) CD4 count below 200 cells/µl
b) High viral load, rapidly falling CD4 count
c) Patient is symptomatic & Hepatitis C co-infection
d) All of the above.

25) Used as an early diagnostic marker of HIV infection:

a) Virion p-17 antigen
b) Virion P-24 antigen.
c) Virion G P-120 antigen,
d) Virion GP-160.

يوجد ان عدد الأسئلة ثلاثة

الممسوحة ضوئيا بـ CamScanner

اسم الطالب:

Q4) Choice and write briefly essay on only ONE (1) of the following (10 marks):

1) **Topic of your presented seminar.**
2) **Clinical stages of Syphilis.**

الممسوحة ضوئيا بـ CamScanner

37) An 8-year-old boy develops a circular dry, scaly, and pruritic lesion on his leg. What is the diagnostic significance of observing branching, septate, non-pigmented hyphae in a potassium hydroxide-calcofluor white preparation of a scraping from this skin lesion?

a) Chromomycosis
b) Dermatophytosis.
c) Phaeohyphomycosis
d) Sporotrichosis

38) Inhibit Ergosterol biosynthesis – affect cell membranes of fungal cell:

a) Azole Fungicides.
b) Echinocandins.
c) Fluorinated Pyrimidines.
d) Polyenes.

39) *Microsporum*, *Trichophyton*, and *Epidermophyton* are the etiological fungal agents for:

a) Candidiasis.
b) Dermatophytosis.
c) Cave disease.
d) Blastomycosis.

40) Risk factors for Opportunistic mycoses are:

a) Advanced age and malnutrition.
b) Diabetic individuals.
c) Immunocompromised people.
d) All of the above.

41) Clinical candidiasis is present as:

a) Oral candidiasis.
b) Cutaneous and Genital candidiasis.
c) Systemic candidiasis.
d) All of the above.

42) Fungal disease, athlete's foot, is caused by:

a) *Tinea manum.*
b) *T.corporis.*
c) *T.capitis*
d) *T.pedis.*

الممسوحة ضوئيا بـ CamScanner

1) Responsible for causing more than 80% of all community acquired U.T.Is.

a) Escherechia coli.
b) Proteus vulgaris.
c) Staph. saprophyticus.
d) Yersinia pestis.

1) The most common cause of typhoid fever is the following bacteria:

a) Escherichia coli.
b) Salmonella typhi.
c) Shigella sonnei.
d) Streptococcus.

الممسوحة ضوئيا بـ CamScanner

1) The following microbial agents can cause sexual transmitted diseases (STD) EXCEPT:

a) N. gonorrhoeae

b) C.albicans

c) HIV

d) C.tetani.

1) The inhabitants of a group of small villages in rural sub-Saharan Africa suffered an epidemic of meningitis. Ten percent of the people died, most of them under the age of 15 years. The microorganism that most likely caused this epidemic was:

a) Streptococcus agalactiae (group B)

b) Escherichia coli K1 (capsular type 1)

c) Haemophilus influenzae serotype b

d) Neisseria meningitidis serogroup A

الممسوحة ضوئيا بـ CamScanner

A 45-year-old man who immigrated to the United States 5 years ago sustained a puncture injury to the lower part of his right leg when his rotary lawn mower threw a small stick into the leg. Six days later, he noticed spasms in the muscles of his right leg; on day 7, the spasms increased. Today—day 8—he had generalized muscle spasms, particularly noticeable in the muscles of his jaw. He was unable to open his jaw and came to the emergency room. In the emergency department you see a man who is alert and lying quietly in bed. A door slams down the hall and suddenly he has generalized muscle spasm with arching of his back. The correct diagnosis is which of the following?

(A) Botulism
(B) Anthrax
(C) Gas gangrene
(D) Tetanus
(E) Toxic shock syndrome

الممسوحة ضوئيا بـ CamScanner

2

التسمم الغذائي

1) Bacterial Food poisoning can be caused by:
a) Staphylococcus aureus. Bacillus cereus.
b) Clostridium perfringens.
c) Clostridium botulinum.
d) All of the above.

BCG

1) B.C.G. Vaccine is used for the prevention of:
a) Brucellosis.
b) Diphtheria.
c) Botulism.
d) Tuberculosis. Tuberculosis

الدفتيريا

السل الرئوي

1) The most serious toxic shock syndrome is caused by the following bacteria:
a) Staph. albus.
b) Staph. aureus.
c) Strep. viridans.
d) Strep. pyogens.

to add notes

الممسوحة ضوئيا بـ CamScanner

اسم الطالب:

23) **Which one of the following microorganisms is closely associated with dental plaque and dental calculus formation :**

a) *Actinomyces naeslundii.*
b) *Streptococcus mutans*
c) *Prevotella melaninogenica*
d) *Actinomyces israelii.*

24) **Dental caries is dependent on the following factors:**

a) Bacterial factors. b) Host factors. c) Diet kinds. All of the above.

25) **Antimicrobial resistance has become a significant problem. Which one of the following is of major concern worldwide:**

a) Penicillin resistance in *Streptococcus pneumoniae.*
b) Nafcillin resistance in *Staphylococcus aureus*
a) Penicillin resistance in *Neisseria gonorrhoeae*
b) Vancomycin resistance in *Staphylococcus aureus.*

الممسوحة ضوئيا بـ CamScanner

6) **Advantages of the oral normal flora are:**

a) Contribute to immunity.
b) Exert microbial antagonism against nonindigenous species.
c) Inducing low levels of circulating and secretory antibodies.
d) All of the above.

7) **The action of one anti-microbial drug that enhances the activity of another is called:**

a) Antagonism. b) Synergism. c) Resistance. d) Mutualism.

8) **Antisepsis & Antiseptic agents are:**

a) Chemical agents used on skin or living tissues.
b) Chemical agents used on non- living tissues.
c) Chemical agents used as a topic and systemic disinfectant.
d) All of the above.

9) **Chest radiograph of a patient showing a widened mediastinum that is characteristic of:**

a) Pulmonary anthrax.
b) T.B. infection.
c) Labor pneumonia.
d) Botulism.

10) **Lockjaw / Stiffness of jaw is caused by:**

a) *Clostridium tetani.*
b) *Clostridium botulinum.*
c) *B.anthracis.*
d) *Clostridium perfringens.*

11) **Selective Toxicity of anti-microbial drugs is:**

a) Cause greater harm to microorganisms than to host.
b) Activity of one drug interferes with the action of another.
c) The range of microorganisms they kill or inhibit.
d) None the above.

12) **Physical methods of Sterilization are:**

a) Dry and moist heat.
b) Filtration and radiation only.
c) Oxidizing and Alkylating agents.
d) All of the above.

الممسوحة ضوئيا بـ CamScanner

20) **Endospores formation is more common in:**
a) Gram positive rods bacteria.
b) Gram positive cocci bacteria.
c) Gram negative cocci bacteria.
d) Gram negative rods bacteria.

21) **The most common method of bacterial Quantification is:**
a) Direct Cell Count.
b) Plate Count.
c) Dry Weight.
d) Membrane Filter.

22) **Which of the following factors is not generally considered when selecting initial antimicrobial therapy for an infection?**
a) Anatomic site of the infection (eg, meningitis or urinary tract infection).
b) Age and whether or not the patient is immunocompromised.
c) Whether or not the patient has appliances in place (eg, artificial hip joint, artificial heart valve, urinary catheter).
d) Waiting for culture and susceptibility test results.

23) **The most common type of bacterial mutation is:**
a) Missense mutation.
b) Silent mutation.
c) Frame shift mutations.
d) All of the above.

24) **According to cell wall structure, The most common pathogenic bacteria have:**
a) Rigid cell wall. b) Flexible cell wall. c) No; cell wall.

25) **Human Normal Flora or microbiota are regularly found at any anatomical site of human body EXCEPT:**
a) Human Oral Cavity and Respiratory system.
b) Large and small intestine.
c) Cerebrospinal fluid, blood and brain.
d) Genitourinary tract.

الممسوحة ضوئيا بـ CamScanner

MICROBIOLOGY & IMMUNOLOGY

Midterm Examination (3rd level /Denistry) Allowed time: 2 hrs

Q-I) Choice the correct answer for each the following questions (60 marks):

1) Bacteria can acquire antibiotic gene resistance by:
   a) Transformation
   b) Conjugation.
   c) Transposons.
   d) All the above.

2) The most bacterial pathogens can grow at 37°C and regarded as:
   a) Psychrophilic.
   b) Thermophilic.
   c) Mesophilic.
   d) All the above.

3) The Cell wall of both Gram-positive and Gram-negative bacteria are composed of complex macromolecules. Which of the following statement describes both types of cell walls:
   a) They contain significant amounts of teichoic acid.
   b) They contain pores made from proteins.
   c) Their antigenic specificity is determined by the polysaccharide O antigen.
   d) They contain peptidoglycan.

4) The mode of gene transfer in which naked DNA is taken up is called:
   a) Transformation b) Transduction c) Conjugation

5) The following bacteria have no or without cell wall :
   a) Mycoplasma b) G.positive bacteria c) G.negative bacteria.

6) Single base substitution in the 3rd base nucleotide position of a codon can cause:
   a) Silent mutation b) Missense mutation c) Non sense mutation

7) Bacterial Endospores (Spores) is most common in:
   a) Gram positive bacteria
   b) Gram negative bacteria.
   C)All the above.
   d) Non the above.

الممسوحة ضوئيا بـ CamScanner

19) **Antibiotics that Inhibit folic acid synthesis are:**

a) Sulfa drugs and Trimethoprim.
b) Aminoglycosides and Quinolones.
c) Sulfonamides and Ciprofloxacin.
d) Aminoglycosides.

20) **High-level disinfectants are used for:**

a) Non-critical instruments and devices
b) Endoscopes, Surgical instruments.
c) Animate objectives.
d) All of the above.

21) **During bacterial growth, the development of disease symptoms and highest vulnerability to antibiotics was occurred in :**

a) Lag phase. b) Logarithmic phase. c) Stationary phase d) Decline phase.

22) **Bactericidal antibiotic is:**

a) Kill bacteria and reversibly inhibit growth of microorganisms.
b) Suitable when host defenses are potentially effective.
c) Suitable when host defenses are ineffective.
d) All the above.

23) **During sterilization:**

a) All bacteria except the nonpathogenic must be inactivated.
b) All microorganisms including their spores must be inactivated.
c) Sterilization is obtained by boiling.
d) Prions are inactivated by pasteurization.

24) **Cephalosporin and Vancomycin can inhibit bacterial:**

a) Cell wall synthesis.
b) Protein synthesis.
c) Nucleic acid synthesis.
d) Synthesis of essential metabolites.

25) **Which of the following components is present in gram-negative bacteria bu in gram positive bacteria?**

a) Peptidoglycan
b) Lipid A
c) Capsule
d) Flagella

الممسوحة ضوئيا بـ CamScanner

1) **Bacterial Food poisoning can be caused by:**

a) Staphylococcus aureus, Bacillus cereus.

b) Clostridium perfringens.

c) Clostridium botulinum.

d) All of the above.

1) **B.C.G. Vaccine is used for the prevention of:**

a) Brucellosis.

b) Diphtheria.

c) Botulism.

d) Tuberculosis

1) **The most serious toxic shock syndrome is caused by the following bacteria:**

a) *Staph. albus.*

b) *Staph. aureus.*

c) *Strep. viridans.*

d) *Strep. pyogens.*

Death Rate 746

ck to add notes

الممسوحة ضوئيا بـ CamScanner

1) The action of one anti-microbial drug that enhances the activity of another is called:

a) Antagonism. b) Synergism. c) Resistance. d) Mutualism.

1) Selective Toxicity of anti-microbial drugs is:

a) Cause greater harm to microorganisms than to host.

b) Activity of one drug interferes with the action of another.

c) The range of microorganisms they kill or inhibit.

d) None the above.

1) The mechanism of action for Macrolides (antibiotics) is:

a) Bind to 30S subunit; blocks initiation of translation.

b) Bind to 30 S subunit blocking attachment of t RNA.

c) Bind 50 S subunit and prevents continuation of protein synthesis.

d) All the above.

الممسوحة ضوئيا بـ CamScanner

c) Enzymes production.

d) All the above.

16) Physical methods of Sterilization are:

a) Dry and moist heat.

b) Filtration and radiation.

c) Oxidizing and Alkylating agents.

d) All of the above.

17) Bactericidal antibiotic is:

a) Kill bacteria and reversibly inhibit growth of microorganisms.

b) Suitable when host defenses are potentially effective.

c) Suitable when host defenses are ineffective.

d) All the above.

18) Transposons are characterized by:

a) Transfer of drug resistance.

b) Transfer from chromosome to a plasmid and vice versa.

c) Transfer from one chromosome site to another.

d) All of the above.

19) Plasmid transfer is not possible in only one of the following of Gene transfer method:

a) Transduction b) Transformation c) Conjugation

20) Factors that assist pathogens to established infection are:

a) Capsule secretion and possession Pili.

b) Production of endotoxin or exotoxin.

c) Production of extra-cellular enzymes.

d) All the above.

الممسوحة ضوئيا بـ CamScanner

...ayan University
...lty of Medicine & Health Sciences
...ction: Dental Medicine
1st Semester 2015/2016

2015/2016

Samar Saeed

16) The cell wall of bacteria:
a) Determinate the ... groups ... according to Gram and contains antigens, which can be used ... diagnostics.
b) Is the surface compo... of ... bacteria.
c) Contains peptidoglyc... ...sporing.
d) In G+ bacteria contains ...polysaccharide.

17) Which of the following components is present in gram-negative bacteria but not in gram positive bacteria?
a) Peptidoglycan
b) Lipid A
c) Capsule
d) Flagella

18) The form of ...cteri... ...change in which donor DNA is introduced to the recipient by ... bacteri... virus is:
a) Transforma...
b) Conjugation
c) Transfection
d) Transduction

19) Most microorganisms pathogenic for humans grow best in the laboratory when cultures are incubated at
a) 15-20 °C
b) 20-30 °C
c) 30-37 °C
d) 35-50 °C

20) Bacterial Culture media include some of the following requirements for growth, which are:
a) Water and energy sources.
b) Nitrogen-containing compounds and PH indicators.
c) Accessory growth factors and Solidifying agents.
d) Selective and reducing agents.
e) All the above.

3

الممسوحة ضوئيا بـ CamScanner

Q4) Answer the following question (10 marks):

An 8-year-old boy develops a severe sore throat. On examination, a grayish-white exudate is seen on the tonsils and pharynx. In addition, fever and rigor was found. The differential diagnosis includes group-A streptococcal infection, Epstein-Barr virus (EBV) infection, severe adenovirus infection, and diphtheria.

1- What is the possible microbial pathogen causes this illness? And what are the modes of infection?

2- What are the clinical laboratory tests can be used for this case?

3- How can you treat this case?

4- What are the clinical complications for this illness if not be treated?

Diphtheria

P. 213

الممسوحة ضوئيا بـ CamScanner

CANCEL DONE

Republic of Yemen
Emirates International University
College of Medicine &Health Sciences

الجمهورية اليمنية
جامعة الإمارات الدولية
كلية الطب والعلوم الصحية

20) **Endospores formation is more common in:**
a) Gram positive rods bacteria.
b) Gram positive cocci bacteria.
c) Gram negative cocci bacteria.
d) Gram negative rods bacteria.

21) **The most common method of bacterial Quantification is:**
a) Direct Cell Count.
b) Plate Count.
c) Dry Weight.
d) Membrane Filter.

22) **Which of the following factors is not generally considered when selecting initial antimicrobial therapy for an infection?**
a) Anatomic site of the infection (eg, meningitis or urinary tract infection).
b) Age and whether or not the patient is immunocompromised.
c) Whether or not the patient has appliances in place (eg, artificial hip joint, artificial heart valve, urinary catheter).
d) Waiting for culture and susceptibility test results.

23) **The most common type of bacterial mutation is:**
a) Missense mutation.
b) Silent mutation.
c) Frame shift mutations.
d) All of the above.

24) **According to cell wall structure. The most common pathogenic bacteria have:**
a) Rigid cell wall. b) Flexible cell wall. c) No, cell wall.

25) **Human Normal Flora or microbiota are regularly found at any anatomical site of human body EXCEPT:**
a) Human Oral Cavity and Respiratory system.
b) Large and small intestine.
c) Cerebrospinal fluid, blood and brain.
d) Genitourinary tract.

الممسوحة ضوئيا بـ CamScanner

7- The following is true about MRSA

a- It means Methicillin Resistant Staph. aureus.

b- It is resistant to methicillin, cloxacillin and flucloxacillin.

c- It appeared in hospitals world-wide including Yemen.

d- The infections caused by MRSA are not necessarily more severe than those due to other staphylococci

e- Serious MRSA infections often require treatment with Vancomycin.

(f) All of the above.

8- Streptococcus pyogenes

a- The most pathogenic member of the genus: produces a large number of powerful enzymes and toxins.

b- present as a Commensal in the nasopharynx of a variable proportion of healthy adults and, more commonly, children.

c- The carriage rate in children is about 10%.

(d) All of the above

9- The following are usually Streptococcus pyogenes infections except one:

a- Tonsillitis and pharyngitis
b- Perltonsillar abscess (quinsy)
(c) Vincent angina
d- Otitis media
e- Mastoiditis and sinusitis
f- Wound infections; may lead to cellulites and lymphangitis
g- Impetigo
h- Erysipelas; an acute lymphangitis of the skin
i- Puerperal sepsis.

10- The following are true about Pneumococci except one:

a- cause lobar pneumonia

b- cause acute exacerbation of chronic bronchitis.

c- Gram positive cocci.

d- cause meningitis

(e) In the DEVELOPED COUNTRIES almost all strains are resistant to penicillin and erythromycin.

11- The following are True about Enterobacteria except one:

الممسوحة ضوئيا بـ CamScanner

pores made from proteins.

8) **Which of the following components is present in gram-negative bacteria but not i bacteria:**

a) Peptidoglycan.
c) Capsule.
(b) Lipid A.
d) Flagella.

9) **The most pathogenic bacteria can grow at 37°C and regarded as:**

a) Psychrophilic.
(c) Mesophilic.
b) Thermophilic.
d) Hypophilic.

10) **Bacterial Endospores (Spores) is most common in:**

a) Gram-positive bacteria
c) All the above.
(b) Gram-negative bacte
d) None the above.

11) **The mode of gene transfer in which naked DNA is taken up is called:**

(a) Transformation
b) Transduction
c) Conjugation.

12) **Transposons are characterized by:**

a) Transfer of drug resistance.
b) Transfer from chromosome to a plasmid and vice versa.
c) Transfer from one chromosome site to another.
(d) All of the above.

13) **Environmental factors affecting bacterial growth :**

a) Nutrients and Temperature.
c) Osmotic pressure.
b) PH and Oxygen Re
(d) All the above.

14) **It is an extra-chromosomal DNA & Coding pathogenesis and antibiotic re**

a) Bacterial Ribosome.
(b) Bacterial Plasmid.
c) Bacterial cell wall.
d) Bacterial Mesosome.

15) **The most common method for Quantification of Bacteria:**

b) Plate Count Method.
c) Membrane Filter Method.
(b) Direct Cell Co
d) Turbidity Met

الممسوحة ضوئيا بـ CamScanner

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mran University
of Medicine &Health Sciences

جامعة عمران
Amran University

الجمهورية اليمنية
جامعة عمران
كلية الطب والعلوم الصحية

[redacted] Basic Bacteriology

Miaterm Examination (2nd level/ Med.Lab.) Allowed time: 2 hrs

Q-1)Choice the correct answer for each the following questions (20 marks):

1)Pathogenic bacteria can acquire antibiotic gene resistance by:

a) Transformation. b) Conjugation.

c) Transposons. d) All the above.

2)During bacterial growth, the development of disease symptoms and highest vulnerability to antibiotics was occurred in :

a) Lag phase. b) Logarithmic phase. c) Stationary phase d) Decline phase.

3)The Cell wall of both Gram-positive and Gram-negative bacteria are composed of complex macromolecules. Which of the following statement describes both types of cell walls:

a) They contain significant amounts of Teichoic acid.

b) They contain pores made from proteins.

c) They contain significant amounts of lipopolysaccharides (LPS).

d) They contain murine.

4)The most bacterial pathogens can grow at 37°C and regarded as:

a) Psychrophilic. b) Thermophilic.

c)Mesophilic. d) All the above.

5)The mode of gene transfer in which naked DNA is taken up is called:

a) Transformation b) Transduction c) Conjugation.

6) The following bacteria have no or without cell wall :

a) Mycoplasma b) G.positive bacteria c) G.negative bacteria.

7)Bacterial Endospores (Spores) is most common in:

a) Gram-positive bacteria b) Gram-negative bacteria.

C) All the above. d) Non the above.

8)The most pathogenic bacteria have:

a) Rigid cell wall. b) Flexible cell wall.

c) Lacking cell wall. d) All of the above.

الممسوحة ضوئيا بـ CamScanner

اسم الطالب:

15) During sterilization:
a) All bacteria except the nonpathogenic must be inactivated.
b) All microorganisms including their spores must be destructed.
c) Sterilization is obtained by boiling.
d) Prions are inactivated by pasteurization.

16) Lumpy jaw is caused by the following bacteria :
a) *Actinomyces.*
b) *Nocardia.*
c) *S.pyogens.*
d) *Staphylococcus.*

17) High-level disinfectants are used for:
a) Non-critical instruments and devices
b) Endoscopes, Surgical instruments.
c) Animate objectives.
d) All of the above.

18) The form of genetic exchange in which donor DNA is introduced to the recipient by a bacterial virus is:
a) Transformation b) Conjugation c) Transduction d) Transposon.

19) Lockjaw / Stiffness of jaw is caused by:
a) *Clostridium tetani.*
b) *Clostridium botulinum.*
c) *Bacillus anthracis.*
d) *Clostridium perfringens.*

20) The following parameter is associated with low risk of dental caries development:
a) Acid producing bacteria and little or no fluoride intake.
b) Un-stimulated salivary flow rate < 0.7 ml/min.
c) Consumption of high levels of fermentable carbohydrates.
d) Alkali producing bacteria and adequate fluoride intake.

21) The first bacterial specie that takes place in the process of colonization of the oral cavity following birth is:
a) Lactobacilli
b) *S. salivarius*
c) *Actinomyces species.*
d) *Prevotella sp., Fusobacterium sp*

22) Bacteria can acquire antibiotic gene resistance by:
a) Transformation. b) Conjugation.
c) Transposons. d) All the above.

الممسوحة ضوئيا بـ CamScanner

1) Responsible for causing more than 80% of all community acquired U.T.Is.

a) Escherechia coli.
b) Proteus vulgaris.
c) Staph. saprophyticus.
d) Yersinia pestis.

1) The most common cause of typhoid fever is the following bacteria:

a) Escherichia coli.
b) Salmonella typhi.
c) Shigella sonnei.
d) Streptococcus.

الممسوحة ضوئيا بـ CamScanner

MICROBIOLOGY & IMMUNOLOGY

Final Examination (2nd level /Dentistry)

2-1) Choice the correct answer for each the following questions (60 marks):

1) Bacteria can acquire antibiotic gene resistance by:
   a) Transformation.
   b) Conjugation.
   c) Transposons.
   d) All the above.

2) The bacterial specie that predominantly adheres and forms a biofilm on surface of the salivary pellicle is:
   a) *S. pneumoniae*
   b) *S. agalactiae*
   c) *S. mutans*
   d) *S. epidermidis*

3) The Cell wall of both Gram-positive and Gram-negative bacteria are composed of complex macromolecules. Which of the following statement describes both types of cell walls:
   a) They contain significant amounts of teichoic acid.
   b) They contain porin made from proteins.
   c) Their antigenic specificity is determined by the polysaccharide O antigen.
   d) They contain peptidoglycan.

4) The mode of gene transfer in which naked DNA is taken up is called:
   a) Transformation b) Transduction c) Conjugation

5) During bacterial growth, the development of disease symptoms and higher vulnerability to antibiotics was occurred in:
   a) Lag phase. b) Logarithmic phase. c) Stationary phase d) Decline phase

6) The action of one anti-microbial drug that enhances the activity of another is called:
   a) Antagonism. b) Synergism. c) Resistance. d) Mutualism.

7) Bacterial Endospores (Spores) is most common in:
   a) Gram positive bacteria.
   b) Gram negative bacteria.
   c) All the above.
   d) Non the above.

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